









## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT  
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors  
General Brokers  
**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

These Underdecks have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

**TUESDAY,**  
August 2, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street—  
A Consignment of  
**WHITE GOODS,**  
Comprising:—  
Ladies' and Gent's Handkerchiefs, Damask Table Cloths 60 and 68 inches wide, Serviettes, Turkish and Huckaback Towels, Bed Quilts, Bed Valances, Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Cotton Calico, Dollies, Tray and Glass Cloths, Shirtings, Sheetings 72 and 90 inches wide, Bed Sheets.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 27, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**TUESDAY,**  
August 2, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street—  
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD**

**FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS,**  
Comprising:—  
Dining Suites, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Card and Occasional Tables, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Dinner Services, Crockery, & Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-plated Ware, One American Ice Chest, Electric Reading Lamps, Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c.

Also  
Enamel Bath & Ceiling Fan Electrolite.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 27, 1921.

## INTIMATIONS

### FOR SALE.

New and Used.  
**HARLEY DAVIDSONS,**  
INDIANS.  
HENDERSONS.  
WOLFE.  
and SMITH.  
MOTOR CYCLES.  
**REEVES & CO.,**  
105-114, Woo-Sung Street,  
Kowloon

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL & STEEL**  
**PILLS**  
A French Remedy for all kinds of  
Pain in the Head, Back, Stomach,  
and all the other organs of the  
Body. It is the only medicine  
which cures all these pains  
without any harm to the system.  
**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL & STEEL**  
**PILLS**

**Glover's**  
World Renowned  
**Dog Remedies**  
Send for free book on "Dog  
Diseases and How to Feed"  
**H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.**  
118 West 31st Street  
New York, U. S. A.  
Agents: HULL & PERKINS  
(Cable) Ltd., Hong Kong

**PALACE MOTOR Co., Ltd.**  
Phone Central 644  
Western Branch 3148  
Kowloon Branch E307  
New Cars For Hire & For Sale.  
Private Cars repaired.  
Repairs done a Specialty.

## WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.  
Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

### WANTED.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED  
TELEPHONE operator for Bank.  
Please state in reply age and experience.  
Box 1308, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.—Competent STENO-  
TYPEST (male), with knowledge  
of filing, coding, etc., requires immedi-  
ate position, no objection to outposts.  
Apply Box 1304, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.—POSITION WANTED  
by SPANISH BOOK-KEEPER,  
with good knowledge of Shipping, and  
Import & Export and able to speak  
Chinese fluently. No objection to Out-  
posts. Apply to Box 1305, c/o "CHINA  
MAIL."

WIRELESS.—Two Operators with  
Steamer Practice Wanted.  
Immediate engagement. Apply Box  
1309, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

### TO LET.

TO LET.—GODOWN at Yau-mai.  
For particulars apply to THE  
HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO.,  
LTD.

TO LET.—LARGE GODOWN AT  
WANCHAI, (known as Mody  
Godown). Apply to LEE HAY SAN &  
Co., 202, Queen's Road Central.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE or TWO LOTS of  
LAND, in Jordan Road, Kowloon,  
about seven minutes by Ricksha from  
Ferry. For plan & further particulars  
apply Box 1288, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

## INTIMATIONS

### HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the above  
Company will be held at the HONG-  
KONG HOTEL, Pedder Street,  
Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong,  
on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-  
SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921,  
AT NOON, for the purpose of con-  
sidering, and, if thought fit, approving  
the draft new Memorandum of  
Association of the Company which  
will be submitted to the Meeting. A  
print of such draft new Memorandum  
of Association and a print of the ex-  
isting Memorandum of Association  
of the Company may be seen at the  
Company's Registered Office in the  
Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street  
aforesaid, and a comparison of the  
print of the existing Memorandum  
of Association with the print of the  
draft new Memorandum of Association  
will show wherein the draft new  
Association Memorandum differs  
from the existing Memorandum  
of Association. Should the  
Meeting approve of such new  
Memorandum of Association with or  
without modification, the subjoined  
Resolution will be proposed as an  
Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—  
(1). That the provisions of the  
Company's Memorandum of As-  
sociation with respect to its  
objects be altered so as to read  
as shown in the print signed for  
the purpose of identification by  
the Chairman of this Meeting,  
and also for the following further  
purposes, namely:—  
For the purpose of considering,  
and, if thought fit, approving the  
draft new Articles of the Company  
which will be submitted to the Meet-  
ing. A print of such new Articles  
and a print of the existing Articles  
may be seen at the Company's Re-  
gistered Office in the Hongkong Hotel,  
Pedder Street aforesaid. In such  
print the portions of the proposed  
new Articles which differ from the  
existing Articles are indicated by  
underlining in black ink and by  
marginal notes. Should the Meeting  
approve of such new Articles with or  
without modification, the subjoined  
Resolution will be proposed as an  
Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—  
(2). That the new Articles al-  
ready approved by this Meeting  
and for the purpose of  
identification subscribed by the  
Chairman thereof, be and the  
same are hereby adopted as the  
Articles of the Company to the  
exclusion of and in substitution  
for all the existing Articles  
thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO  
GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
of the Company will be held at the  
HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder  
Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY,  
the THIRTEENTH DAY OF  
AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the  
purpose of receiving a report of the  
proceedings at the above mentioned  
Meeting and of confirming, if thought  
fit, as Special Resolutions, the above  
mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and  
2).  
Should the first of the above Re-  
solutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a  
Special Resolution by the requisite  
majority, the alterations in the Com-  
pany's memorandum of Association  
consequently involved will be sub-  
mitted to the Supreme Court of Hong-  
kong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO  
GIVEN that the said SECOND EX-  
TRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING to be held as aforesaid  
will be continued for the purpose of  
considering, and, if thought fit,  
passing the following further Resol-

### REFULSE BAY HOTEL.

BANK HOLIDAY.

TO-DAY (MONDAY), August 1st.

TEA AND DINNER DANCE.

### NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS STORE and ON  
LEE are agents for WILKES LTD.,  
at Kowloon.  
**WISEMAN, LTD.**

ations as Extraordinary Resolutions,  
namely:—

(3). That each of the existing  
20,000 fully paid up shares of  
\$50 each constituting the Com-  
pany's present Capital of  
\$1,000,000 be divided into 5  
fully paid up shares of \$10 each  
so as to make such Capital  
\$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000  
fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4). That after the division aforesaid,  
the Capital of the Company  
be increased from \$1,000,000  
consisting as aforesaid, to  
\$2,500,000 divided into 250,000  
shares of \$10 each by the crea-  
tion of 150,000 new shares of \$10  
each—such new shares (subject  
as hereinafter mentioned) to be  
issued at such time or times and  
and on such terms and conditions  
in every respect as the Company's  
Board of Directors may think fit.

(5). That it is desirable to capital-  
ise the sum of \$1,000,000 being  
part of the undivided profits of  
the Company standing to the  
credit of the General Reserve,  
and accordingly that for the  
purpose of effecting such capital-  
isation such sum of \$1,000,000  
be distributed as bonus among  
the shareholders of the Com-  
pany in proportion to the  
shares in the Company's present  
Capital of \$1,000,000 held by  
them respectively on the date  
hereinafter referred to, and that a  
bonus be declared accordingly.  
And further that the Company's  
Board of Directors be and they  
are hereby authorised to satisfy  
such bonus as far as possible by  
the distribution in manner aforesaid  
of 100,000 shares of \$10  
each credited as fully paid up  
among the persons who are re-  
gistered as the holders of the  
shares constituting the Com-  
pany's present Capital of  
\$1,000,000 on such date as the  
Company's Board of Directors  
shall decide—such last mentioned  
shares to rank pari passu with  
the shares constituting the Com-  
pany's present Capital of  
\$1,000,000 in respect of all pro-  
fits of the Company earned since  
the 31st December, 1920, and  
such distribution to be in satis-  
faction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO  
GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
of the Company will be held at the  
HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder  
Street, aforesaid on WEDNESDAY,  
the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF  
AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the  
purpose of receiving a report of the  
proceedings at the above mentioned  
Meeting in so far as regards Re-  
solutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and  
of confirming, if thought fit such  
last mentioned Resolutions as Special  
Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July,  
1921.

By Order of the Board,

**J. H. TAGGART,**

Manager.

## INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
an INTERIM DIVIDEND of  
ONE SHILLING per share on account  
of the year 1921, has been declared.  
The DIVIDEND will be payable on  
and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th  
day of August, 1921, to Shareholders  
on the Register on TUESDAY, the  
9th day of August, 1921, and will be  
paid to Shareholders on the Colonial  
(Hongkong) Register at the exchange  
rate of 2/7 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,  
**W. E. ROBERTS,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 23, 1921.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE  
DOLLAR per Share for the six  
months ending 30th June, 1921, will be  
PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 9th,  
on which date Dividend Warrants may  
be obtained on application at the  
Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
TUESDAY, August 2nd to TUESDAY,  
August 9th, both days inclusive, during  
which period no Transfer of Shares can  
be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**G. E. ELLIAMS,**  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1921.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the HONGKONG DOLLAR  
DIRECTOR has been acquired, as  
from July 7th, 1921, by the under-  
signed with all rights and titles, and  
will hereafter be published by them. No  
claims against the Hongkong Dollar  
Director incurred prior to this date  
will be admitted by the under-  
signed.  
**THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE**  
LTD.  
5, Wyndham Street.  
Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

## INVALIDES ROMANCE.

FIRST ENGLISHMAN MARRIED  
THERE.

A war romance reached a happy  
conclusion when Major E. G. F. L.  
Gould, wearing the brilliant full-dress  
uniform of the Buffs, was married in  
the Chapel of the Invalides to Mlle.  
Jeanne Lisuame.

Major F. W. Tomlinson, also of  
the Buffs, was his best man.

Special permission had been granted  
by the French Government for the  
marriage to take place in this  
picturesque chapel, as the bride had  
worked as a nurse for 4 years in the  
war hospital of the Invalides.

It was the first occasion that an  
Englishman has been married in this  
chapel.

In the chapel were a group of  
Mlle. Lisuame's patients in their  
wheel chairs, and one of them, a  
young officer, played a violin solo.

## "MANNISH" MODES.

MRS. ROSITA FORBES ON  
WOMANLINESS.

Mrs. Rosita Forbes, the young ex-  
plorer whose charming gowns have  
attracted almost as much public  
admiration as her dangerous journey,  
has decided opinions against the  
"mannish" dress adopted by some  
women.

"I would have crossed Sahara  
desert in a Paris gown if it had been  
possible," she told a reporter.  
"Women should keep their woman-  
hood as much as possible. It is much  
better to be a perfect woman than  
an imperfect man. This tendency in  
the modern girl to be like a man is a  
very great pity and causes a great  
deal of trouble.

"I think women dress in a  
mannish way because they think  
manhood means freedom and they  
want to copy it. To equal a man a  
woman should learn as much as  
possible, and she should always  
preserve her femininity. I have never  
worn man's dress except on very rare  
occasions for riding purposes. Women  
should be better women—not wor-  
men."

## NOTICES.

## JUST RECEIVED



A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

**KODAKS**

**FILMS & ACCESSORIES**

ALSO

**DEVELOPING & PRINTING**

BY EXPERTS

WITH

**PROMPT SERVICE**

AT

**THE WING ON CO., LTD.**

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Phone 196

Phone 198

**ZINC**  
THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS ARE NOW AVAILABLE—  
**Electrolytic Zinc** Brand  
Containing about 99.95 % Metallic Zinc  
Supplied in plates, average weight 50 lbs.  
**Spelter** Brand  
Containing about 98.75 % Metallic Zinc.  
Supplied in plates, average weight 40 lbs.  
**Zinc Concentrates**  
Various Grades of Zinc Concentrate  
produced at the world-famous Broken  
Hill Mines.  
For Quotations and Terms of Delivery of above Products, address—  
**Zinc Producers' Association Pty. Ltd.**  
CONTRACTORS WITH THE BOARD OF TRADE  
Collins House, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia  
London Address—Powers Hall  
South Finsbury, London, E.C. 2  
Cable Address—"Zincprods," Melbourne  
"Zincprods," London

extra!



—an extra wrapper  
to keep the Flavor in  
and the Dryness out!

You don't lose one bit of that  
fresh tobacco fragrance—rich Turk-  
ish blended with Burley and other  
choice Domestic tobaccos.

You get fresh cigarettes—firm,  
full-flavored and cool burning.  
And you can't know how much better  
a fresh cigarette tastes until you try  
Chesterfields.

LICORRY & MYERS Tobacco Co.

**Chesterfield**  
CIGARETTES

20 for 20 cents

In all light packages. Also available  
in round tins of 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000.

*They Satisfy*  
and the blend can't be copied



TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

WATSON'S  
HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIA

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary,

PHONE NO. 16.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346OUR ANNUAL  
CASH SALE

COMMENCES ON

TUESDAY, August 2nd

BARGAINS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

LADIES' SHOES SPECIALLY REDUCED.

We Specialize in

Social and Business Stationery,  
Loose Leaf Binders and Books,  
Novelties for the Home and Office,  
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING &amp; CO.

60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

## BIRTHS.

JENNINGS.—On July 22, 1921, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jennings, a son.

GRIERSON.—On Sunday, July 24, 1921, at Shanghai, to Major and Mrs. A. G. W. Grierson a son.

CARETTI.—On July 22, 1921, at Peking to Mr. and Mrs. E. Caretti, a son.

FANO.—At Kuling, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Fano, a daughter, Genevieve.

## MARRIAGES.

ROTH-PRICE.—On May 12, 1921, at North Petherton, Mr. Edward Roth, of the Chinese Postal Service, to Miss Mary Price, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Price, of North Petherton, Somersetshire.

EDGAR—LOWRY.—On July 16, 1921, at Newchwang, Harold Adgey Edgar, to Lilian Blanch Lowry.

MAGEE—BACKHOUSE.—On July 19, 1921, at Kuling, the Rev. John Gillespie Magee, of Nan-king, China, to Faith Emmeline, eldest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Backhouse, late of Northwood, England.

## The China Mail.

"CRUISE, JOURNAL, PUBLISHED WEEKLY."

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1921.

## COMMONWEALTH, NOT EMPIRE.

In one of his pleasant essays R. L. Stevenson complains that there are too many catchwords in the world "for people to rap out on you like an oath and by way of an argument." Whenever one lets his reflections dwell upon the subject of the British Empire one must feel bound to agree with him. For is there any other topic under the sun

that has had a vaster number of comfortable, and frequently meaningless, platitudes mouthed around it. It is the curse of catchwords that they are a form of verbal camouflage which masks their user's inability to form a thoughtful opinion for himself and at the same time obscures the mental vision of the hearer. Take the latest one about the war having "welded the Empire together." From how many pulpits was that not preached, how many politicians were there that did not prattle of it, last Empire Day? And yet there probably never was a time in the Empire's history when the situation as between Great Britain and the self-governing dominions was more delicate. More necessary than ever before is it that we should look the position straight in the face. It is true that the dominions made common cause together during the war so that the Empire was able to face the enemy with a united front. But how many are there that realise that since August 1914, as General Smuts has put it, the old British Empire has come to an end and the British Commonwealth of Nations has taken its place? Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada discovered during the war a national spirit the existence of which they had not before realised. Comparatively few people in the dominions and probably fewer still at home realise that what a writer in the *New Statesman* calls a "catastrophic change" took place in the relation of Great Britain and the dominions as a result of the Peace Treaty and that the Dominions have undertaken responsibility for the settlement as independent nations. It really means that as an outcome of the war the dominions have attained their majority and now they are demanding the privilege of a latch key. Can they be trusted with it? Already there have been instances, notably in the case of Australia, where the Dominions have shown a disposition to dabble independently

in foreign affairs without consulting anybody else. "Each is eager for practical independence, ready to carry out its own policy," but if that policy lands it in a difficulty it will claim assistance from all sections of the Empire. Now are we all prepared to give any section of the Empire a blank cheque and guarantee its payment whatever liability is written in? That is actually the most difficult problem that the present Imperial Conference has to solve. It has to attempt to frame a foreign policy for the British Commonwealth and to decide how and to what extent the United Kingdom and the dominions will cooperate in providing the defence forces necessary to uphold the policy. It is not much use hoping that in an Empire which has no common race nor language, knows no common social or industrial standard, it will be altogether possible to grasp the other man's point of view. But tact and mutual tolerance and respect will go a long way towards keeping us together. The dominions have to remember that unfortunately it is still weight of men and guns that counts when questions of peace and war are at issue. Great Britain for her part should recall what is too often forgotten, that the United States were a part of the Empire once. Something like a reflection of what happened in that instance is easier of achievement than the parterres of smug platitudes would have us believe.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Messrs. Graca and Co., advertise that they have just received a new supply of vegetable seeds.

Formal business will be transacted at to-morrow afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board.

A clearance sale of "Baccarat" cut glass, prices of which have been reduced 33 per cent., is advertised by Messrs J. Ullmann and Co.

Over forty villages have been flooded in Shantung on account of overflow of the Yellow River at Kungchiati.

The death is announced in Home papers of Sir Robert Nathan, the younger brother of Sir Matthew Nathan, and Major W. S. Nathan.

The advantages of the new extra loud tungsten stylus Victrola needle are enumerated in Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.'s new advertisement.

Particulars are given in our advertising columns of one lot of Crown land at Shamshipo to be let by public auction site at the P.W.D. Offices to-morrow afternoon.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Hongkong Colonial Institute the following were elected fellows:—China: Alfred Huxley; Hongkong: Capt. V. McC. Liddell, W. Field-Hook.

The Chinese Government has been approached for permission for the formation of a new bank to be named the Hsu Hui Bank. The capital of \$10,000,000 will come from Chinese and Norwegian sources, and one quarter will be paid up.

Yesterday it was announced that the choir of St. Joseph's Church had lost the service of one of its best-known members in the person of Mrs. Grouk. This lady, who goes to France to join her husband, has been a member of the choir for over ten years, during which time she has earned general appreciation for her singing. She carries away with her the best wishes of the choir and congregation of St. Joseph's Church.

Arrested as a warning to others three Chinese were this morning each fined \$3 by Magistrate Lindsell for obstructing the footpath outside a big Chinese department store. Several of the stores are holding reducing sales and the attractive windows caused small crowds to assemble and so cause an obstruction for hours. When the police interfered most of the crowd departed, but the defendants persisted in lingering. The danger of these crowds is that they offer temptation to pickpockets.

There were new developments at the fourth hearing on Saturday of the case in which three Chinese—two men and a woman—are charged with having stolen 20 fathoms of rope worth \$100 from the P. & O. lighter "Mawan," while it was lying inside the Yaumatei breakwater on July 14. At the last hearing, the woman was discharged owing to lack of evidence against her. When the case was called on Saturday, it was announced that the principal defendant, the man who claimed that he was a Yaumatei shopkeeper, alleged that he had engaged the woman to "sing row" in the afternoon because the night was very hot, had jumped his bail of \$250. Mr. G. N. Tinson, representing the P. & O., deposed that his application for increased bail had not been granted at the previous hearing. The Magistrate ordered a further adjournment and issued a warrant for the fugitive's arrest.

## SPECIAL CABLE.

## CONTEMPT OF COURT.

## SHANGHAI ATTORNEY'S APPEAL.

(China Mail Special.)

SHANGHAI, August 1. Fleming, the American attorney who was sentenced last week to six months' jail for contempt of court, has appealed for modification of sentence.

## SENSATION IN SHANGHAI.

Following closely the recent case in which a well-known American lawyer of Shanghai is alleged to have absconded with clients' funds to the amount of some \$15,000, another sensational case has arisen involving a prominent member of the American Bar in Shanghai.

On Saturday a week ago Mr. William S. Fleming, senior member of the firm of Messrs. Fleming, Davies and Bryan, was arrested following the filing of charges in the United States Court for China, at the instance of Mr. Stirling Fessenden, senior member of the American firm of legal practitioners, Messrs. Fessenden and Holcomb.

In addition to being a prominent lawyer, Mr. Fessenden is a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council. His complaint alleges that Mr. Fleming "did wilfully, maliciously and unlawfully contrive to injure, aggrieve, vilify, scandalize and defame the reputation of Stirling Fessenden, a Shanghai attorney, and to bring Stirling Fessenden into contempt and hatred."

The charge is said to have arisen from statements purporting to have been made in the course of correspondence exchanged between Mr. Fleming and Mr. E. W. Wilson bearing on the Philippine Bank case. The information laid before the Court sets out that on February 9 last, the accused wrote as follows, in the course of a letter to Mr. Wilson:—

"I have a long story to tell you some day as to the reason why these unfair methods have been introduced by the members of the firm of Fessenden and Holcomb and I can tell you in confidence now that since they have done these things, I have come into possession of evidence that will not only discredit them but ruin their names in the community. They realise this now and are trying to make complete retraction of what they have said and done in this matter."

Following the serving of the warrant on Saturday, Mr. Fleming was brought up before the American Court, where bond was fixed in the sum of \$1,000 by Commissioner F. J. Schuhl. Mr. Fleming declined to say anything when questioned about the case.

## OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

## ANOTHER K.C.C. SUCCESS.

A "house" that many a visiting theatrical company might have envied turned up on Saturday night to enjoy the Kowloon Cricket Club's second open-air concert. An effective scheme of decoration carried out with long strings of red and green electric light bulbs, made an attractive setting for an entertainment that proved to be entirely to the taste of the audience. But concert-going is thirsty work these summer nights and so the committee had established throughout the grounds handy little "aid posts" where refreshments ranging from pig's trotters to "pig's ear" were dispensed to grateful patrons.

The concert programme was well arranged and well varied. After a couple of capital selections by the Wiltas band, Mrs. H. A. Jones showed the quality of her pleasing soprano in the delightful "Waltz Song." Later she captivated the audience with some charming songs at the piano. Mr. E. T. Crocker was responsible for a rollicking hunting song "Hans Up" and later he contributed "The Arrow and the Song." Their comedy duo numbers won rounds of applause for "The Rupture" and another outstanding success on the humorous side of the programme was "Miss Robert Barret's" offering of "The Gipsy Warden." Mr. Edgcombe's two songs were quite well sung but if there are any two songs in the wide wide world that have earned a good laugh rest they are surely his selections of Saturday night—"Thurs" and "Mother Machree." A popular item was Miss L. Pritchett's rendition of "Comin' Thro' the Rye" and the audience insisted upon hearing again an instrumental trio, consisting of piano, violin and cello, for which the Misses V. R. and R. Young were responsible. In their "Romance Sans Parole" the work of the young violinists was particularly effective. Another instrumental number much appreciated by the audience was "Lance Corporal Bluff" which solo "The Lost Chord" and "Poplar Pieces" by the Wiltas band were freely interspersed throughout the programme and did much to help along the success of the entertainment. Miss W. Robinson and Messrs H. A. Jones and E. J. Edwards were most efficiently accompanists.

## GARRISON SCHOOL.

## ANNUAL PRIZE DAY.

LADY KIRKPATRICK PERFORMS CERE MONY.

Friday was a gala day for the pupils of the Garrison School, on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes.

Lady Kirkpatrick presented the prizes in the elder children's school whilst Mrs. Sanders, wife of Lieut. Col. Sanders, D.S.O., R.G.A., Officer in charge of the Garrison School, presented the prizes in the infants' school.

Before the presentations were made in the infants' school an excellent programme of songs and recitations was given by the children, the following being the programme:—

"The Christmas Stocking," by the children.

"Old pictures,"—Lily Spanton.

"Old Mother Hubbard," Eileen Buckle and Harold Massey.

"Raindrops," by the children.

"What became of them,"—Vera Everett.

"The Robin," by the children.

"Good-night," by the children.

A word of praise should be given to the schoolmistress, Mrs. Donovan, and her staff for the careful training the children had received.

## THE AWARDS.

The infants' prize-list was as follows: Special prizes awarded for progress and good conduct. Daphne Leach, Vera Everett and William Stroud.

Class-prizes.—Standard I.—Eileen Buckle, Alexander Tuttle, George Tidy, Ruth Cousins and John Longstaff.

Class II.—Ellen Cousins, Marie Stroud, Brunetta Williams and Raymond White.

Class III.—George Woodier, Kathleen MacDonnell, John Redpath and Robert Clark.

Class IV.—Olive White, Jean Andrews, Thomas Parsons, Grace Winfield and Francis Bacon.

In the afternoon the annual school picnic, provided by the kind subscriptions of civilians, friends and members of the Garrison Institutes, took place to Big Wave Bay, the W.D. vessel "Omphalea" being requisitioned. Bathing and games on the beach occupied an hour and the party sat down to tea at 5.15. A happy day ended with the party returning to the R.A.S.C. pier about 7 o'clock.

## FIGHT AT THE DOCK.

## SMITHS AND WATCHMEN.

Two coppermiths and two watchmen of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., were on Saturday the principal figures in a case which demonstrated the difficulties of maintaining discipline in the dock.

Mr. M. H. Turner (instructed by the Dock Co.) prosecuted and regarded the case as very serious.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who defended, characterised the case as a trivial one. He said that he had been instructed to take out a cross summons, but did not think it necessary.

Mr. Turner related that one of the complainants was going on his rounds—his duties being to see that the men got on with their work, and that there was no pilfering—when he observed one of the defendants asleep and the other smoking. They were lying sheltered from the sun beneath a ship in course of construction. As coppermiths, they should have been inside the ship, working on the keel.

The sleeping man was awakened and asked his name and number; he refused to give it and the watchman proceeded to take him before the head watchman. The man struck the watchman who blew his whistle for assistance. The second complainant came to help, and the second defendant took a hand in support of the other side. It was alleged that both the defendants struck both the complainants; they were taken, eventually, to the round-house.

Mr. A. R. Kinross deposed to being attracted to the spot by the blowing of police whistles. He found two coppermiths struggling with two watchmen. One of the watchmen was bleeding from the mouth. When the witnesses arrived, the first defendant submitted and went quietly with one of the watchmen. The other, the taller man, struggled very violently, and the witness had to help the watchman to secure him.

By Mr. d'Almada: The watchmen were not allowed to illuse the men, "but," added the witness, "one has to use a stick sometimes."

Mr. d'Almada: If the watchmen handled the men violently, would you not say they were entitled to hit back?—I would not like to decide that,—I would rather leave it to the Magistrate.

The hearing was adjourned.

## ALICE MEMORIAL.

## HOSPITALS' WORK DURING 1920.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the General Committee of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals was held in the Board Room of the General Chamber of Commerce, Chartered Bank Building, at noon on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided and the following members of the committee were present:—Messrs. W. B. Walker, A. A. Stevenson, A. Mackenzie, Kok Siu Lau, Li Wing Kwong, S. W. Tso, J. M. Wong and W. A. Stephens (Atg. Hon. Treas.) Rev. Mr. H. R. Wells and Rev. Mr. Cheung Chuk Ling, and Dr. J. E. Mitchell (Atg. Hon. Sec.)

The Hon. Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the previous meeting which were confirmed.

The Chairman said: The report having been circulated, gentlemen, I will follow the usual procedure and take it as read. I shall be glad if someone will propose its adoption.

On the motion of Mr. J. M. Wong seconded by Mr. S. W. Tso, the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the Hon. Treasurer's report and statement of account incorporated with the annual report.

Mr. Walker seconded.

Carried *unanimously*.

Mr. Wong proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. A. G. Coppin the Hon. Treasurer and Mr. H. C. Shrubsole, the Hon. Auditor, for the valuable services they had rendered to the society in their respective offices.

The Chairman suggested the inclusion of the name of Mr. Stephens who so ably carried on during the absence of Mr. Coppin.

Mr. Kok Siu Lau seconded both resolutions which were carried with applause.

Mr. Stephens thanked the meeting on behalf of himself and Messrs. Coppin and Shrubsole for the kind resolution.

## MR. HOLYOAK'S ADDRESS.

Addressing the meeting, the Chairman said that for the double reason that he did not think it necessary to make a lengthy speech and because he was forbidden by the doctors to present to do much speaking, he did not propose to do more than confine himself to a few general remarks on behalf of the Committee. He should like to take the occasion of expressing their public sympathy with the relatives of Dr. Woods who so recently came out and so tragically ended his career through pneumonia to their very great sorrow and to the very great loss of the Society.

Proceeding, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak said he was peculiarly struck, as he had no doubt they were in reading the report they had just adopted, with reference to the vast amount of work done by the Hospital during the past year, and he should like briefly to draw attention to it. The total visits of Out-patients were 44,463, being 5,152 in excess of the previous year. The total number of in-patients, 1,798, was an excess of 67 over the largest previous year in the history of the hospital. The report went on to say: "Our wards both for men and for women have been crowded during the greater part of the year: even at the China New Year holiday season we had but few vacant beds. In the Netherlands, through lack of room, it was frequently necessary to turn away patients who had come from a distance and who begged to be admitted, expressing in some case willingness to sleep on the floor or on a seat on the veranda if only they were allowed to remain. When advised to go to other hospitals the frequent reply was, 'we want to be treated here, we are not willing to go elsewhere.'"

## EXTENSION NECESSARY.

He did not think that any argument could be more conclusive than that as an argument for the extension of their Hospital premises. Last year he referred to the extremely valuable work which was done on behalf of the Government by his Hospital. He did not know whether the Hon. Secretary had made an appeal to the Government for increased support in consequence of this or not, but if he would do so this year, so far as lay in his power, he (Hon. Mr. Holyoak) would endeavour to get an increased vote for the work the Hospital was doing because he thought it was absolutely deserved. (Applause.) The figures spoke for themselves. Since last they met, the old Alice Memorial Hospital, which for long had been in a most unsuitable part of the town, had been sold and it was intended at as early a date as possible to open a dispensary in the same locality or as near the same location as possible, in order to carry on that part of the work which was so important there. The main portion of the Hospital they hoped to transfer to the large premises in connection with the Netherlands Hospital on Bonham Road and immediate steps would be taken for the erection of that Hospital. They had already turned away patients and the need was urgent and therefore so far as that Committee was concerned no time would be lost in making arrangements for it.

## AN APPEAL.

It was equally true that if they extended their work they must also make an appeal to the public for increased support for the work they

## VERY PALPABLE FAKE.

## \$10 NOTE ALTERED TO \$500.

FORGERY CHARGE.

An attempt to utter a \$10 Chartered Bank note alleged to have been ingeniously altered to \$500 led to the appearance of a Chinese before Magistrate Lindsell on Saturday, charged with the unlawful possession of a forged note also with attempting to utter it.

Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the accused who entered a plea of "not guilty."

Sub-inspector Murphy intimated that the police could not complete their case without an adjournment. The note had been through many hands and several witnesses had still to be sought.

The Magistrate decided to hear Mr. C. F. Moffat, the cashier of the Chartered Bank, before adjourning the case.

The witness described the note as a "very palpable fake." The note had been manufactured by converting a genuine \$10 note of the Chartered Bank, Shanghai.

Replying to the Magistrate's remark that the note looked like a \$500 bill, Mr. Moffat said that he did not understand how anybody could be deceived by it at all, unless a Chinese who did not know English. The word "ten" was very conspicuous on the note. It could be seen at a glance on the front, back and four corners.

The hearing was adjourned for a week.

were doing for them. He noted, with pleasure, that there was a small increase both in Foreign and in Chinese subscriptions for last year but nothing in proportion to what they ought to be when they considered the very valuable work the Hospital was doing and which it contemplated doing. Only last week the Sub-Committee to which he had referred had to take the responsibility of telegraphing to London for an extra doctor to replace Dr. Woods who had just passed away, and another nursing sister who was urgently wanted. In addition, in order to place the Hospital in a more efficient position, they very badly needed a European manager and chemist combined. Having regard to the splendid work the Hospital was doing with such efficiency and with such acceptance to the Chinese, they felt that they had a very strong appeal in going to the public in the face of appeals which had already been launched for other objects, not only to maintain the work which had been done for so many years in this district but to increase it, and he could not believe that the ever generous public of Hongkong would let them go wanting in this respect. (Applause.)

## CHAIRMAN RE-ELECTED.

Mr. MacKenzie proposed the re-election of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak as Chairman for the ensuing year. They had always been fortunate in having good men to fill the position and Hon. Mr. Holyoak had been no exception to the rule. He was a man of great business ability and of position and influence in the Colony. He (Mr. MacKenzie) was not blind to the fact that the Hon. Mr. Holyoak had many claims on his valuable time and besides, his health had not been of the best lately. In this respect they sympathised with him and hoped he would be soon fully restored. Everyone of them, he felt sure, would endeavour to make his duties as light as possible by giving him every assistance they could.

## MR. LI WING KWONG SECONDED THE RESOLUTION, WHICH WAS CARRIED WITH ACCLAMATION.

The Chairman thanked Mr. MacKenzie for his far too flattering remarks. He confessed that he really felt that this year he should have to close, as he was doing a good deal of his public work and knowing how severe the work was going to be in the coming year that the Chairmanship of the Hospital must be one of them, because he felt there were other gentlemen who could quite as efficiently, if not better, carry on the work of the Chairmanship. But he was persuaded against himself. His profound admiration of the work the Hospital had done for so many years and the desire to see it fulfil its work even more highly in the future, had led him to say that he would serve to the best of his ability for this year, even if it meant giving up something else. (Applause.)

## A VOTE OF THANKS.

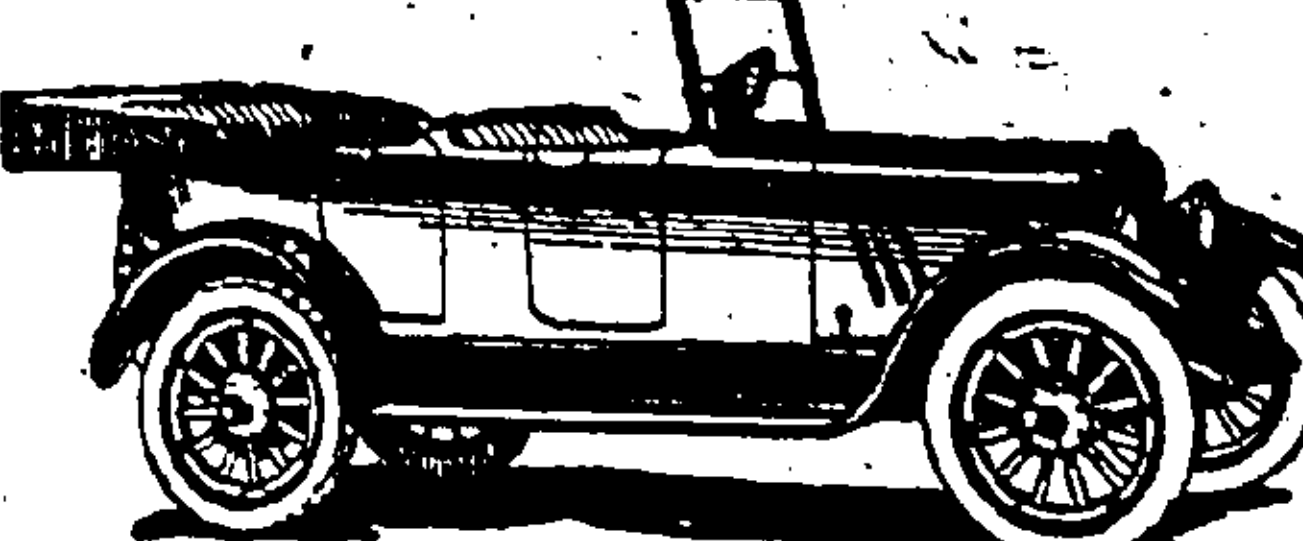
On the proposition of Mr. Walker seconded by Mr. Tso a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Chamber of Commerce for the use of the room for the meeting, and a similar compliment was paid to the Chairman for presiding and for his able direction of the affairs of the Hospital, at the instance of Mr. Stevenson.

## FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when you feel the need of a laxative, take a few pills of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.



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**ODDS AND ENDS.**

**MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.**

**"Immediately"**

"Immediately" does not mean "at once," though there is a popular idea that it does. At least that was the view expressed by Mr. Justice Ward, at Johannesburg, in the course of a judgment in an insolvency case. "It is urged," said the judge, "that the word 'immediately' does not mean at once, to use the words cited in Stroud, 'excluding all mean times, but means such convenient time as is reasonably requisite for doing the thing. That is I think, correct. But what is the convenient time in this case?' The judge, however, pointed out the debtor took from March 3 to 17 to lodge his schedules on that he could not even under the legal interpretation of the word be considered to have done this 'immediately.'

**Easy Money**

That witty man, James Smith, of "Rejected Address," fame takes the cake with the enormous sum of \$1875 per line, probably the highest sum ever received by an author for his work.

One evening at dinner he met Richard Strachan, the King's printer who, although badly crippled with gout, conversed so brilliantly that Smith sent him the following tribute: "Your lower limbs seemed far from stout."

When last I saw you walk:  
The cause I plainly found out  
When you began to talk,  
The power that props the body's strength.

In due proportion stand,  
In you mounts upward, and the strength  
All settles in the hand."

On receiving this Strachan added a cent to his will, leaving the author \$15,000.

**Advice On Courtship.**

In view of the raising of the fee for marriage, the Rev. W. J. Warren, the Rector of Exeter, and nephew of the late Lieutenant Warfield, the Zepplin V.C. gives advice in his parish magazine, to village maidens on how to prove that they are worth the extra charge. "The Ecclesiastical Commissioners," the rector writes, "have recently raised the fee for marriage. The clergyman's minimum, which used to be 6s. 6d. or thereabouts, is now 13s. 7d. Let us hope this raising of the fee will not make the curia in our parishes more shy, more hesitating, more cool and calculating. If it does then the village maidens must rise to the occasion and see to their charms, and show the stern and altering by extra art and blandishments, by an offensive more bewitching and now, that they are well worth the extra 7s. 1d., and a good deal more into the bargain."

**Famous Cable Steamer.**

The famous cable steamer "Shepherd Osborne," by far the oldest unit in the Eastern Telegraph Company's fleet, but still stout and staunch in spite of the fact that she was launched as long ago as 1878, has been sold to a Durban owner, who intends to convert her into a cargo carrier. At first sight she does not look very promising, with tonnage and present level and the cost of shipyard work so high, but the owner has had considerable experience in this sort of thing and no doubt he got her for a very reasonable price. Last year he bought a dredger, surely an unimproving material as could well be imagined for cargo carrying purposes, and had no cause to be dissatisfied with the results of the conversion. The "Shepherd Osborne" was built of iron by Scott & Co., of Greenock, and registers 1,481 tons gross. With the exception of new decks and a new donkey boiler the essential fabric of the ship is very much the same as it was when she was new, but her owners have never believed in sitting the upkeep costs.

**"Victim" Kills Assassin.**

Koranyi has put a price of £2500 on the head of Captain W. J. S. Simpson, of the Middlesex Regiment, chief of the Inter-Allied plebiscite police at Rybnik. Recently an unsuccessful attempt on the life of this officer was made, when he was mortally wounded near Beuthen. Koranyi then ordered a well-known Polish speech, Matczak, to assassinate Captain Simpson. Matczak on May 16 followed his victim to Hildesburg, where he died at the British mess. The assassin hid himself at a corner of the house and waited until Captain Simpson left. As the British officer approached the assassin fired with his rifle at a distance of thirty paces, missing him by a few inches. Captain Simpson quickly grabbed out his revolver and shot.

**JUST ADOPTED THEM.**

**THIEF WHO STOLE JEWELLERY FROM STATION HOTEL.**

**MADNESS PRIGED IN CELL.**

Walking the streets at five this morning wearing an obviously unnecessary waterproof a Chinese soon attracted attention, and in a few minutes found himself at the police station where he had to explain possession of \$576 worth of jewellery. As his replies were not convincing, he was locked up in a cell, where he feigned madness. Finding that the deception was of no avail, he confessed that he had stolen the property from room 12, Station Hotel. He said that he had gained access to the room by forcing open a verandah window. The room was empty when he entered and the jewellery was lying invitingly on the dressing table so he "adopted" it. The waterproof he took from a clothes peg. When enquiries were made at the hotel, the property was claimed by Mrs. Tarby who missed it on her return from her bath. The thief got three months this morning.

**"SILVER STATE" ARRIVES.**

Among the shipping arrivals diving the weekend was the s.s. "Silver State" which came into the harbour at 5 o'clock last evening from Seattle. The "Silver State" is one of the large vessels owned for the United States Shipping Board and this is the first time she has been in Hongkong. In appearance she is in every way similar to her sister ships the "Golden State" and the "Wenatchee." She "Silver State" is due to leave for Manila tomorrow.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co. announce that they have been appointed agents for the Queen Insurance Co.

Messrs. C. E. Warren and Co., Ltd., of Des Voeux Road, have a new advertisement in this issue relating to lavatory basins.

Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., advertise that the agency of the Norwich Union Insurance Society, Ltd., has been transferred to Messrs. Rees and Co. and the agency of the Lancashire Insurance Co. to Messrs. T. E. Griffith, Ltd.

A Berlin court has given judgment in the action instituted by the publishing firm of Colta against the Emperor, who had prohibited the publication of the third volume of Bismarck's "Memoirs." The court has authorised the firm to put the book on sale.

Members of the Hongkong Branch of the Marine Engineers' Guild of China are informed by an advertisement in this issue that the regular monthly meeting will be held at the Guild Office on Wednesday next at 6.45 p.m. Northern members are cordially invited to be present.

A Chinese arrested at 3 a.m. walking in Temple Street, Yaumatei, with a bundle containing valuable clothing, was taken to the police station where a pair of pincers were found tied round his leg. Later in the morning the clothing was traced to a house in Reclamation Street. The accused had pried open a wooden partition on the staircase and "fished" the clothing off the wall with a bamboo pole. Sentence of three months was passed.

Captain H. E. Sullivan DSO who is to replace Captain W. M. James C.B. in command of the light cruiser "Corlew" arrived in Hongkong by the "Kashmir" yesterday. Captain Sullivan, who won his DSO at Jutland, has been studying in England at the War College. Captain James goes to the cruiser "Hawkins," which is the flag ship of the Commander-in-chief of the station.

Matczak through the heart. The crowd, which had gathered at the scene of the two shots saw Captain Simpson turn on his heel, while he calmly remarked, "I never saw such rotten shooting in all my life."

**PECULIAR LUGGAGE.**

**OPIMUM AND ARMS.**

**JUNK MASTER SENT TO JAIL.**

Over 650 taels of raw opium, a musket and 700 rounds of ammunition concealed in whisky cases ingeniously built into the sides of the vessel, were found on a trading junk anchored in Yaumatei Bay. When charged at the Police Court together with his five folk, the master assumed all responsibility, stating that the contraband was brought on board his vessel by the motor boat "Taile," with instructions that it was to be stowed away. He was given to understand that the boxes were the luggage of a man who was travelling up river in his junk. It was not a custom to examine luggage, consequently he was ignorant of the nature of the contents of the boxes. After the seizure, of course, no one was willing to claim the boxes. The Magistrate discharged the five folk and sentenced the master to 12 months' hard labour without the option of a fine.

**HOM3 TRADE.**

**MANCHESTER MARKET.**

**LATEST WEEKLY REPORT.**

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester, reported on Wednesday, June 29:-

The sudden improvement in our labour situation through the settlement of both the coal and cotton disputes and the immediate resumption of work has had a very marked effect on business in all sections of the cotton industry. A quick response has been apparent all round and a much better tone is in evidence. The wave of selling which had taken hold of the raw material markets has rapidly subsided and in spite of fears and rumours in the early part of the week that the supply of cotton was likely to be very far in excess of the requirement for the present season, a much more hopeful view is now taken of the future, and prices have advanced at a rate which promises to soon bring them to the previous highest level recorded this year. A factor which has also been of much importance in its effect on the American markets has been the decision of the Government to investigate the possibilities of the cotton loan question with a view to assisting in the carrying over of the surplus. The National Cotton Association estimate the American crop condition on the 21st instant as 70 against 63 last month. It is stated the Egyptian crop is slightly larger than last year but is in fairly good condition. Much steeper conditions, with a distinctly hardening tendency, prevail in our market. Enquiry has continued to increase and there is no doubt that some accumulation of business has resulted through the stoppage. This business is now generally being placed and the cheapest sellers have rapidly booked what business they are prepared to take on the present low basis. The result is that buyers now find prices quoted last week by these makers are advanced, although there is little material difference in the market position. This further emphasises the fact that it is impossible to go on doing business for ever on the present basis, for cloth sales still represent either an actual loss, or practically this, to the maker. India and China have been prominent in the better enquiry, the former market especially, and a very fair turnover has resulted. Java and the Near East have also bought sundry lots. The Bank Rate is reduced to 6 per cent.

**BATHER'S STOLEN CLOTHES.**

**THIEF CHASED THROUGH STREET.**

Said to have had a previous conviction for a similar offence at North Point, a Chinese youth was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindsell with having stolen a suit of clothes and \$157 from a matbath on the bathing beach at Kennedy Town yesterday. The bather, the Magistrate was told, saw the accused enter the shed, but decided to wait and watch his movements. As soon as the accused came out with the clothing done up in a neat parcel under his arm, the watcher ran out of the water and giving chase, caught the thief on Jubilee Road. The thief got three months.

Major C. H. M. Sturges, D.S.O., of the Royal Garrison Artillery, left for London on board the P. & O. steamer Syria on Saturday afternoon.

Invalided on pension after many years' service, Senior Revenue Officer D. J. Mackenzie sailed for home by the P. & O. s.s. "Syria" on Saturday on retirement.

**SPORT.**

**LAWN BOWLS.**

**K.C.C. BEAT P.R.C.**

A League match was played on Saturday, between the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Police Recreation Club resulting in a win for the former by 21.

Appended are the scores:-

NO. 1 RINK.	
K.C.C.	P.R.C.
P. W. Ramsay.	McLennan.
R. E. Nicholls.	S. Reid.
J. Gibson.	Mac.
J. M. Jack.	A. Clarke.
(Skip).....16	(Skip).....21

NO. 2 RINK.	
R. C. Hunter.	Henderson.
F. Herriidge.	McWalter.
J. P. Robinson.	Davitt.
A. G. Fife.	W. Gerrard.
(Skip).....23	(Skip).....16

NO. 3 RINK.	
H. E. Stevens.	Kelly.
J. Hyde.	Nicoll.
J. Stalker.	Knight.
J. McMurtrie.	I. Clarke.
(Skip).....27	(Skip).....8

**LEAGUE BOWLS.**

**CRAIGENOWEN'S FIRST WIN.**

Civil Service bowlers are now being chafed. They conceded to the infant club on Saturday its first win.

NO. 1 RINK.	
C.C.C.	CIVIL SERVICE.
Alves.	Hall.
Lambie.	Living.
L. Rose.	Tacchi.
Lammert.	Fincher.
(Skip).....15	(Skip).....16

NO. 2 RINK.	
Bradbury.	Allan.
Leck.	Roylance.
Osberry.	Secombe.
Thompson.	Blake.
(Skip).....20	(Skip).....11

NO. 3 RINK.	
Forbes.	Bacon.
C. Rose.	Sara.
Basa.	Duncan.
Pitt.	Stanley.
(Skip).....16	(Skip).....22

**INTERPORT POLO.**

**SHANGHAI TO PLAY HERE.**

The Shanghai Polo Club have accepted the challenge of the Hongkong Polo Club to play them for the Keswick Cup. This match will take place at Hongkong on the first Saturday in October.

**A MISSING BUOY.**

A notice to mariners issued from the Harbour Office to-day warns that a fairway buoy in the Pakhoi district was lost or sunk during the typhoon on July 25. It was a port buoy, black in colour with a diamond shaped cage. It marked the northern side of the fairway from the fishing stakes off the village of Tikok Point, S. 30° E. and to the customs house flagstaff S. 83° E. The buoy will be replaced as soon as weather circumstances permit.

The death took place on June 8, at Haywards Heath, Sussex, of Mr. Thomas Jones, who was a resident for many years in Foochow.



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MATRUIE-The oil paint you thin with water. Covering capacity one third more than that of Washable Distemper.  
STRUCTURAL & RO F PAINT-A preservative.  
BERGERS VARNISH, OAK VARNISH, BLACK JAPAN, COPAL, ETC.  
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Round, Front, Oblong, Corner or Pedestal Basins. Fine White Glazed Porcelain, with Nickel Plated or Porcelain Taps.  
Hot water connections arranged. Moderate Prices. Estimates given.  
G. E. WARREN & CO. LTD.  
59-61 Des Voeux Road.

**TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**NOTICE.**

WE have THIS DAY transferred the Agency of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd. to Messrs. Spies & Co.  
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1921.

**NOTICE.**

WE have THIS DAY transferred the Agency of the Lancashire Insurance Co. to Messrs. T. E. Griffith, Ltd.  
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1921.

**NOTICE.**

WE have THIS DAY taken over the Agency of the Lancashire Insurance Co. from Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Ltd.  
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1921.

**MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.**

**Hongkong Branch.**

MEMBERS are informed that the REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the Guild Office, Sailors' Home, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, 9.15 to 5.45 p.m. sharp. Northern Members are Cordially Invited to be Present.

W. J. STOKES,  
Branch Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1921.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on 10.2.1921, the 2nd day of August 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of a Lot of CROWN LAND at Shantung in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a (rent) Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King for one further term of 75 years, less 3 days from 1st July, 1921.

**PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

No. of Map.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Area in Acres.	Approximate Value of the Lot.
		FT.	IN.	YD.	VAR.		
1	North of the road, between the road and the sea, at the corner of the road, at the corner of the road, at the corner of the road.	72	0	0	0	1.0	£100

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**BARGAINS**

**IN ALL DEPARTMENTS**

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO**

**COLUMBIA**

**CELEBRATED MARCHES**

A 7520	FLASHING GLORY	Prprietor's Band
A 7518	THE LIFE GUARD	"
A 7517	FATHER OF VICTORY	"
A 7517	ITALIAN RIFLEMEN	"
A 6155	HIGH SCHOOL CADETS	"
A 7155	MARCH LOBBARINE	"
A 6155	OUR DIRECTOR	"
A 7155	CENTENNIAL	"
A 7155	WASHINGTON POST	"
A 7155	PETITS PIERROTS	"

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7—B. F. City of Canton.

17—B. F. Karypylos.

18—B. F. Thessalon.

19—B. F. Ningchow.

19—P. &amp; O. Duna.

Oct. 4—B. F. Eumenes.

## FROM JAPAN.

Aug. 3—N.Y.K. Yokohama Maru.

5—P. &amp; O. Kiyu.

15—B. F. Taira.

16—B. F. Japan.

17—J.C.I.L. Taira.

18—B. F. Cyclon.

20—E. &amp; A. St. Albans.

21—P. &amp; O. Marla.

27—B. L. Arratoon Apar.

Sept. 2—P. &amp; O. Rasmir.

6—B. F. Neeroun.

12—B. F. Calcha.

13—P. &amp; O. Khyber.

19—B. F. Glac.

27—B. F. Elcor.

Oct. 10—B. F. Pyrrus.

12—P. &amp; O. Sardina.

Nov. 10—P. &amp; O. Karmala.

## FROM MANILA.

Aug. 19—B. F. Irian.

Sept. 28—B. F. Talythina.

Oct. 24—B. F. Tyndarus.

Nov. 20—B. F. Protodius.

Nov. 20—B. F. Izal.

## FROM JAVA.

Aug. 3—J.C.I.L. Tjibacem.

6—J.C.I.L. Tjibini.











## "MUI TSUI."

## CHINESE MASS MEETING DISCUSSION.

## RESOLUTIONS CARRIED.

## PROTECTIVE SOCIETY TO BE FORMED.

Out of the four hours' oratory and gesticulation—excited denunciation and vehement censure—that marked the mass meeting of Chinese held in the Taipeing Theatre, West Point, on Saturday afternoon to discuss the *mui tsui* question, one fact stands clear—a resolution was carried that a society should be formed for the protection of girl-domestic servants. The audience, roughly estimated at 500, was representative of many classes from the impecunious coolie to the prosperous merchant. It listened attentively to the various speakers for and against the system, and though nearly every speaker prefaced a partisan speech with a declaration that he intended to be absolutely impartial, gave each one an almost equal measure of applause. Once or twice only during the more heated moments of the general discussion that followed the speeches delivered by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak (Chairman) and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, did the audience manifest any great excitement and a mild uproar have to be quelled by appeals for order from the Chair. Notwithstanding the great diversity of opinion expressed with more or less animation by the various speakers, the meeting with few dissentients was unanimous in deploring the allegations incorporated in the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak's questions. The questions submitted by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and the *Daily Press* were not put to the meeting and a suggestion that another meeting should be held to consider them was apparently lost in the general flow of oratory, much of which was of little value owing to the lack of any attempt to restrict the speakers to the questions before the meeting—namely (1) whether the *mui tsui* system should continue as at present, (2) whether it should be abolished, and (3) whether protection was necessary for the girl domestics concerned.

## THE HON. MR. LAU CHU-PAK'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak presided and those supporting him on the platform included—The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. Chau Siu Ki, Chou Shou Sen, S. W. Teo, Ho Kom Tong, Yau Siu Si, Kwok Siu Lan, Tei Hing, Ho In, Chan Kung Yau, Fok To Kuo, To Ka Po, Fung Ping Shan, Li Chu Chuen, Li Chong Shun, Wong Kwong Tin, Li Yik Mui, Li Po Kwai, To Siu Yau, Yau Siu Chi, Li M. Wong, Wong Tai Kwong, Lo Tat, Tam Pak Shing, Wong Kwong, Chou Chai Nin, Li Yan Tuen, Yung Shin Chuen, Dr. Ma Luk, Dr. Ng Tin Po, and others. The only Europeans in the assembly were Mr. A. H. Crook and Mr. W. Jackson.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak said: Ladies and Gentlemen: The subject which you have been invited to come here to discuss is of some importance in that it affects not only the custom of our Chinese, but also our respectability as a race. I urge you to demonstrate fully with your votes and heard of in connection with the subject, so that matters can be publicly investigated.

Within the past few months, questions have been asked in the House of Commons in England as to why in a British Colony like Hongkong the buying and selling of slaves had not yet been forbidden, and why servant-girls were still allowed to be cruelly treated by their owners. The Hongkong Government has already replied in detail to these questions, and the local English newspapers have also obtained and published my views on the subject. Now reports are again being circulated in London among different classes of the community that we are in Hongkong buying and selling servant-girls up for prostitution, and for the immoral purposes of their masters who, when not pleased with them, sell them; and that frequently the girls are badly treated by their owners who treat them with various cruel means. The originators of these reports requested the Government of England to order the Government of Hongkong to enact a law to prohibit the buying and keeping of servant-girls, or to impose restrictions on those families who possess servant-girls by compelling them to report and register their possessions, and by appointing officers to inspect the girls periodically. I will presently proceed to narrate in some detail what I have personally seen and heard of in connection with the subject, so that after hearing me, you can compare my experience with what you have personally seen and heard, differentiate between your views and mine, and accordingly form your own conclusion as to whether the system is just or wrongly accused. At any rate, I shall all consider carefully every allegation, and if it was groundless, we should formally and publicly testify to its being so, and submit a full report to the Hongkong Government embodying all the facts of the servant-girl system, so that such facts may be communicated to the Government of England.

There might have been a small number of cases in which the owners wantonly ill-treated their servant-girls. In these cases, we should take measures to prevent their recurrence. Even in the case of animals and birds, the Europeans have formed a society to prevent their ill-treatment. I am sure that for the good treatment of servant-girls brought up by themselves, the Chinese will not hesitate to help in forming a society to carry out the object.

I am, now, coming to what I have seen and heard of in reference to the subject. After you have heard me, I wish you to tell the meeting what your own experience is. The systems of slaves, servant-girls and prostitutes, according to the historical records were introduced more than 2,500 years ago. Kuan Chung of Tsai, one of the warring States in the reign of the House of Chou, instituted brothels to induce what were then called the good men to remain in his State with a view to enriching it and increasing its population. Public prostitution started from that time. The selling and buying of slaves and servant-girls were initiated by the Dynasties of Chan and Hon, when offenders of the law were also made slaves and servants as a mode of punishment. The slaves were all men and their sons and grandsons remained to be slaves from generation to generation, unless and until they could accumulate sufficient wealth or their friends and relatives could pay the necessary means to pay for their emancipation, and even then only with the consent of their masters. Servants were generally young women and girls. Their status was different, when grown up, they were married. After marriage, should they still wish to maintain the relationship with their former owners, they would be allowed to do so as members of their former owners' families, but without doing any more domestic work. Before they grew old

enough to be married, their parents, if they could afford the money paid for them, had the right to redeem them. When a servant-girl was to be married, her parent had to be informed of the address to which she was to be married, thus enabling them to take up the new relationship with the family of her husband. Up to the present day, China has never passed a law to prohibit prostitution and the servant-girl system. The emancipation of slaves was not effected until towards the end of the Manchu Dynasty. However, among the prohibitive laws passed at the times of Hon and Tong, there were paragraphs showing sympathy with the slaves and the servant-girls for their owners were forbidden to kill and burn them.

In the old days in China, in addition to the enactment of statutes, laws could be made by Imperial edicts, or by proclamations issued by the local authorities, unlike these constitutional countries whose laws must first pass through both the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament before they can be promulgated. Towards the end of the Manchu Dynasty, there was an edict abolishing slaves, but one to prohibit the keeping of servant-girls. Sometimes when the kidnapping of women and girls became so common, the local authorities did issue proclamations to forbid the sale of boys and girls and taking them out of their jurisdiction. But it was only a temporary measure, applied to a particular district. As far as the practice of the people was concerned, it was as usual and unchecked. This proves the non-existence of any law forbidding the sale and purchase of girls for servants. When a girl is bought to be a servant, the deed of transfer is sometimes drawn up as a perpetual sale, and sometimes as a temporary presentation. The word "presentation" or "offer" is the word "sale" and the term "Ginger and Vinegar money" is used instead of "price" in order to show that the transaction is not an act of sale. Among the Chinese, the form of presentation is generally used. Further, the buying of a girl to be a servant differs from that of one for prostitution, the latter transaction being strictly prohibited by law. Under the Manchu code, the buying of women and girls for prostitution was punishable with severity. Whereas those whose business it was to buy young girls and bring them up for prostitution always said that they bought them to be daughters or to be daughters-in-law. Such girls were generally bought from distant places so as to avoid detection by their parents, or were bought in the age of innocence, so that, when brought up, they would not know their own parents. Thus there is obvious difference between the two classes of girl-purchase. That the English accuses me the one up with the other is proof of their ignorance of the real state of affairs. The Po Leung Kuk was founded to afford relief to those who were kidnapped, and to abate the malpractice of selling boys and girls. Therefore all the women and girls who came from the mainland of China to enter the places as prostitutes were subjected to examinations at the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs. Those who were not of the legal age or whose answers to the questions put them were not satisfactory were passed to the committee of the Po Leung Kuk for further investigations. If they were found to have been kidnapped or seduced, those who brought them to Hongkong were prosecuted and punished. If they were deceived into becoming prostitutes, or if they were made to prostitute themselves, they were detained and looked after until suitable men could be found to marry them. The bulk of the prostitutes in Hongkong hailed from the mainland. There might be a small number of them from amongst the local residents who seduced their number, but such had either so misconducted themselves as to be unfit for marriage or had themselves preferred to become prostitutes to being married. Also there might be some who, when quite young, were brought to this Colony by the brothel-keepers, and when they grew old enough, became prostitutes, but of these scarcely any were bought in Hongkong. The Chinese residents in this Colony know that it is against the wishes of the local authorities to buy and sell women and girls, and that there is no remedy for swindles. There have been cases in which the mothers conspired with the go-betweens to sell their daughters, and after a time reported to the Authorities as having lost their daughters. Then they would take the families who bought and regained the custody of their daughters without paying back a cent, while those families dared not bring their cases into Court. Buying is therefore seldom done in Hongkong unless there can be produced hard evidence of good faith. I do not propose to repeat verbatim what I told the reporters of the English papers, for it would take up too much of your time. Nor do I wish to use the same arguments I used to them

for people have already said that this meeting was called to defend the *mui tsui* system. I need scarcely say that it was not, for as you are aware, the system is more or less a part of the question of economics in China. Without improving the economic conditions of that country, any attempt at interference will rather add to than reduce the misery of the poor. Also the notice convening the meeting clearly shows that we are more in a sense to answer certain accusations against our good name as well as to investigate dispassionately what is undoubtedly an important question.

Having dealt generally with the systems of slaves and servants, I now come to deal with the questions before you and those suggested by my Honourable colleagues Mr. Pollock and by the Editor of the *Daily Press* since the publication of the notice convening this meeting. The questions by Mr. Ho Fook and myself are—

1. Is it a fact that servant-girls are brought up for prostitution?
  2. Are servant-girls kept for the sexual purposes of their masters, who, when tired of them, sell them?
  3. Has the Chinese Government passed any law to abolish the practice of keeping servant-girls?
  4. Can the owners of the servant-girls ill-treat them as they please?
- Any other matter relating to the question of servant-girls. The questions suggested by the Editor of the *Daily Press* are—

1. What do you mean by (a) domestic servant, (b) slavery?
2. Are the *mui tsui* purchased by their owners in the vast majority of cases for philanthropic or for commercial reasons?
3. If the object of purchasing *mui tsui* is in order to obtain cheap labour, what protection against abuse do these children enjoy?
4. Are people who profit by this system trustworthy judges of the desirability or otherwise of continuing the system?
5. Does the continuance of the present system constitute racial discrimination of which the conveners of the meeting are declared opponents?
6. In reference to the question of ill-treatment, is it expected that those who offend in this respect will give evidence at the meeting?

The Honourable Mr. Pollock's questions are—

1. Has the person who purchases a *mui tsui* absolute dominion over her? For example, has he the right to order her—
- (a) To be his concubine.
- (b) To be his mistress.
- (c) To do any work about the house of any description whatever he likes?
- (d) In short, to do anything whatever which he directs which will not bring either him or her within the grasp of the criminal law?
2. Are *mui tsui* frequently purchased for economic reasons, i.e., merely as a means of obtaining cheap domestic service?
3. Is not the *mui tsui* system sometimes used as a cloak for purchasing girls for the purpose of their becoming prostitutes?
4. Does the purchaser of a *mui tsui* sell her to somebody else? If he wants to resell her, has the parent or any other person who originally sold her the right to be consulted with reference to such resale?
5. What are the rights of the parent or other person who originally sold the *mui tsui* as to redeeming such *mui tsui* (a) by the person to whom he originally sold her, (b) from the person to whom she was resold?

The above Questions, if fully answered, will, I think enable each one of us to judge for himself.

- (i) The real status of a *mui tsui*, and, (ii) Whether the *mui tsui* system ought to be continued.

By way of elucidating the above questions, I will first give you the views which I have both before and quite recently gathered from various sources. I have seen and heard of the system, and I have personally seen and heard of, before asking you to express your own views and tell me what you have yourselves seen and heard of. As the views, which I am going to give, cover almost every point raised in the questions, I shall not deal with them at set by set, but, I will more or less keep to the order in which they have been put. In doing so, I may have to repeat some of the remarks I have already made, in order to make matters clear.

1. There are two distinct classes of people who buy young girls and keep them: one class buy and keep servant-girls for domestic service, and the other for prostitution. The two should not be mixed up. Those who buy and keep young girls for domestic service are of the respectable class, who would not have their good name stained by such a designation as "prostitute." A nick-name for brothel-keepers (the daughters of many of whom are prostitutes), and are subjected to extortions by the official underlings and local tyrants, without whose connivance and protection, their trade cannot be carried on quietly. For the buying of young girls to be brought up for prostitution is punishable by law. Young girls sold for domestic service cannot be made to prostitute themselves without their own consent and that of their parents. Their purchasers guilty of the offence are liable to pay heavy damages in addition to the punishment provided by law, and to return the girls to their parents without compensation. Those who buy and keep girls for prostitution generally make upon arrangements with the girls' parents and pay higher prices for them, and in some cases they pretend to buy for adoption; hence there are different forms of documents, namely, "Presentation," "Perpetuity" and "Adoption."

2. And 3. There are, now, no slaves in China, and if there are still a few, they are not recognized as such, or it is rather because they find it pays them better to remain with their old owners as servants than they have not left. Girls have never been counted as slaves. They are generally bought very young. People do not like to buy big girls because they are difficult to control and after a few years' service, they will have to be married off. When the girls are too young to look after themselves, the masters' amans and, in some cases, the masters' wives and daughters, take care of them and have them clean until they become old enough to work. Their parents are allowed to visit and see them periodically, and when they come, they are, as a rule, provided

with board and lodging and in many cases paid their travelling expenses by the girls' masters. In the case of rich families, the girls' parents are infrequently obtained gifts of money and old clothing. One's own children's daughters are often taken over to be servant-girls. Girls cannot be married as wives or concubines to men of the same clan. The administration of domestic service is, in every case, in the hands of the mistress. As such, she must take a fancy to his servant-girl, he must first obtain his wife's consent, and then that of the girl herself and her parents, before he can make her a concubine. If he carries on secretly with the girl, although the latter is a concubine, he will have to answer to his wife, who, and if she finds him out. It is the same in the case of his concubine's servant-girl. There is yet a greater source of danger to a man who has seduced his servant-girl. If the girl is eventually married out of his family, and her husband finds that she is not chaste and if she makes a confession, then her old master will not only be regarded with scorn by his relatives and friends and cursed by his wife or concubine, but he will also be subjected to blackmailing by the girl's husband and parents. There have been cases, in which men in high social positions quietly made their servant-girls their concubines without the knowledge of their wives, but will also be subjected to blackmailing by the girl's husband and parents. There have been cases, in which men in high social positions quietly made their servant-girls their concubines without the knowledge of their wives, but will also be subjected to blackmailing by the girl's husband and parents. There have been cases, in which men in high social positions quietly made their servant-girls their concubines without the knowledge of their wives, but will also be subjected to blackmailing by the girl's husband and parents.

4. The Chinese Government has not up to now enacted any law to prohibit the system of *mui tsui*. At the commencement of the Republic, the Commissioner of Police of Canton was so much troubled by the system that he sent a circular to all the magistrates of the province, compelling most of those families who kept *mui tsui* to give them up, and he had quite a large number of them lodged in a building specially maintained for the purpose. Before long, however, he had to ask the families to hand their girls back, because the latter, while in the care of the Commissioner, clamoured for the same kind of clothing and food, which they used to enjoy in their former homes and those who were old enough either wanted him to procure for them suitable husbands or begged to be allowed to go out to hunt for husbands. For the younger ones, he had to employ amans to look after them. In short, he was pestered with so great a variety of requests by the girls, and worried so often by the poor who volunteered to hand their girls back to him, that he was obliged to give up the attempt as a hopeless job. It was also suggested by some reformers that both the concubine and servant-girl systems should be abolished, but that suggestion was not adopted owing to its impracticability.

5. Girls sold to the wealthy families are, as a rule, well off, do very little work, and are sold to the middle class as housework, fairly hard, and others have light work, though not so well off as those sold to the wealthy families. It is more or less a question of luck. In the wealthy families, the girls act as companions to their masters' children, and are not allowed to work as ordinary men's own daughters would have to do, were they with their parents; and they are sure of their food and clothing, while with their parents, they would not be sure of either. The percentage of cases, in which the girls are sold to the middle class, is not high. In the middle class, the girls are often treated as ordinary men's own daughters would have to do, were they with their parents; and they are sure of their food and clothing, while with their parents, they would not be sure of either. The percentage of cases, in which the girls are sold to the middle class, is not high. In the middle class, the girls are often treated as ordinary men's own daughters would have to do, were they with their parents; and they are sure of their food and clothing, while with their parents, they would not be sure of either.

6. The girls' parents can redeem them, whenever they can afford to do so, and they are often urged to do so by their daughters, or to find another good family to take them over, if they feel that they are ill-treated. The parents have also some voice in the marriage of their daughters. In many cases in the past, they have had their daughters married off to a man who was not of their own clan, and they have been bound to let the girls inform them on their periodical visits, of the nature of the work they are required to do, and how they are treated. The girls' parents can redeem them, whenever they can afford to do so, and they are often urged to do so by their daughters, or to find another good family to take them over, if they feel that they are ill-treated. The parents have also some voice in the marriage of their daughters. In many cases in the past, they have had their daughters married off to a man who was not of their own clan, and they have been bound to let the girls inform them on their periodical visits, of the nature of the work they are required to do, and how they are treated. The girls' parents can redeem them, whenever they can afford to do so, and they are often urged to do so by their daughters, or to find another good family to take them over, if they feel that they are ill-treated. The parents have also some voice in the marriage of their daughters. In many cases in the past, they have had their daughters married off to a man who was not of their own clan, and they have been bound to let the girls inform them on their periodical visits, of the nature of the work they are required to do, and how they are treated.

erally works off her pledge in about eight or ten years. While in the service of her purchaser, in addition to her food, clothing, medical attendance and other sundry articles which a girl requires, she participates in the tips usually given to the servants by the purchaser's friends and relatives. In not a few cases, a servant-girl has accumulated fairly substantial savings in this way. Besides she has ornaments and gifts from her mistresses for good conduct and faithful service. Sometimes the reward takes the form of free release.

7. No well-to-do people would sell their daughters to be *mui tsui*. Those who do have either been reduced to straitened circumstances or driven from place to place by want of work or by famine. In some instances, to sell a daughter in her tender age is to save her life, and at the same time to enable one to tide over hard times, or to prevent the other children of the family from being starved to death. And many a daughter has been sold to defray burial expenses and to pay the fines and other levies made by the officials. For such purposes, even many of the younger sons have been sold. Sons cannot be redeemed, because they are bought for adoption; but girls can, even if they have been resold. Girls are generally bought at ages ranging from 4 to 12. They can be expected to do beyond odds and ends, until they are between the ages of 10 and 12. Their actual period of service is between 12 and 18. From 15 they begin to assert their rights and steps must necessarily be taken to marry them. The prices paid for a girl vary between \$10 and \$15 for every year of her age, i.e., for a girl 4 years old \$40 or \$60 and so on. In the famine-stricken districts, the prices are lower. In the last famine in North China, there were so many boys and girls dying of starvation that their parents begged to have them taken off their hands for practically nothing. But this was exceptional and we are not dealing with particular incidents. Should a girl die at whatever age after the sale, the purchaser must pay her burial expenses, and has no right to demand the return of the purchase money or claim compensation for whatever money spent on her maintenance up to the time of her death. From 12 to 15, the costs of a servant-girl's food, clothing, medical fees and periodical board and lodging and travelling expenses for her parents have to be included in her bill, and she does not begin to be really useful until 13 to 15. When she is married sometime between 15 to 20, 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the wedding price has to be spent on her outfit, in addition to the tips she has saved and the ornaments given her, which must be handed over to her. A girl brought up in one's family with one's children can be expected to know one's ways and habits better than a servant engaged by the month. Treated as a member of the family, a trained girl can be relied upon to take care of one's valuable things. There is a permanency of at least 8 to 10 years in a trained girl's service. In the case of a conscientious girl, the still keeps her relationship with the family in which she was brought up after her marriage, thus keeping up the ancient system of mutual help and mutual responsibility, particularly in the case of children's folk. On the girl's part, when young, she is safe from starvation and has the chance of learning to read and read and acquire good habits, which, as a poor man's daughter, she has not. When grown up, she has the chance of marrying above her position as a poor man's daughter and a man married into a good family, she has the chance of benefiting her parents and her brothers. If she has any. Many servant-girls have been married into good families and have been the means of lifting up their parents and brothers. In some villages, many girls are killed, when born, or one can be found to take them over. Also in every district, when a poor man cannot earn enough to keep all the mouths of his family going, he is compelled to get rid of his children or even his wife, and at the same time to leave his aged mother to public charity.

For philanthropic and commercial reasons, let conclusions be formed from the particulars gathered as above.

There remain a few minor points to be dealt with. Before the system of slaves was introduced, sons and nephews did servitor's work for their fathers, and daughters and nieces for their mothers and aunts. Speaking literally, the juniors waited on their elders morning and evening, carrying out their orders and performing every kind of menial labour, which the elders ordered them to perform, in addition to tilling their land and herding their cattle. They were not paid for their labour, and when their elders were displeased with them, they had to kneel down with canes on their backs and asked to be thrashed, and even when they were ordered to die, they had to do so. After slaves were introduced, sons and daughters, nephews and nieces were gradually relieved of such burdens which were shifted on to the shoulders of the slaves. This system has died out and has, therefore, no bearing on what we are now discussing.

But the word "slavery" which is employed by our English friends in connection with the *mui tsui* system calls for some explanation. As I said before, when interviewed by their newspaper reporters, its meaning depends very much on how it is interpreted. According to our point of view, what a father does on accumulating wealth and leaving it to his children is slavery. He labours hard to earn money for his children to enable them to live in comfort, while he has to put up with all sorts of difficulties and worries. Hence our sons are humorously called masters and ourselves slaves. In the same way I may be called your slave because I labour for you and what I am doing may be called slavery. (Laughter and applause.)

No *mui tsui* or servants do harder work and get less reward than the wife of a farmer on the mainland of China. She gets up before day-light every morning, draws water from the river or well, cooks meals, cuts grass or trees for fuel

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## AUSTRALIANS AT SWANSEA.

LONDON, July 30th. At Swansea, the weather was dull and the wicket "softish," but, before 7.00 p.m., South Wales made 213. The second wicket partnership between Rhodes (75) and Bates (79) realised 131—the highest score against Australians in the tour.

Armstrong took 5 wickets for 61. The Australians had made 50 for the loss of one wicket when stumps were drawn.

## U.S. TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.

WASHINGTON, July 30th. It is announced that Mr. Hughes has recommended, and President Harding has approved, the Government laying trans-Pacific cable, if private enterprise is unwilling to undertake the task. Mr. Hughes said that the Federal project should be deferred until it has been ascertained whether private companies would lay the cable. He pointed out that now there was only one cable between the United States and the Philippines, via Guam. Applications for licenses to lay a new cable had been made by cable companies, but the plans were for connections to Japan, and were, therefore, subject to Japanese sanction.

## AUSTRALIAN P. ESSEX.

LONDON, July 29th. At Southend, in dull, windy and threatening weather, there was a small attendance, Essex were dismissed in their second innings for 219. Hubert Ashton scored 50. The Australians won by an innings and 55 runs.

Surry defeated Somerset by 10 wickets. Glamorgan beat Worcestershire by an innings and 55 runs.

## INTER-VARSITY CONTEST.

LONDON, July 29th. The Inter-Varsity athletics committee has reversed the decision regarding the second page and declared the result a tie.

## FRENCH STUDENTS.

PARIS, July 27th (delayed). Several scholarships named after the British scientist the late Sir William Ramsay have been instituted, enabling French students to pursue scientific researches in British universities and to acquaint themselves with British methods of engineering and chemistry.—Havas.

on the hill side, helps in tilling and cultivating land, mends old clothes, tends and feeds her children, rears fowls and pigs, waits on her husband's mother, weaves cloth and makes threads, if she knows how, washes clothing and pounds rice, besides many domestic jobs. In short she works unceasingly from day-light until far into the night, and day out, she toils the same. Even when her son has grown up and built up a family of his own, her labour does not cease, having then to help her daughter-in-law in all the domestic and household work of the cheapest kind, often when her good man happens to be in a temper, she would be scolded and beaten. Women of her class abound in every village and the *mui tsui* are drafted from the ranks of their daughters. As the mothers do not know how to keep life going, it is hard to be imagined what miseries the daughters have to put up with. It is a common sight to see young girls tending cows and cutting grass on the hill-side and carrying heavy loads to and from the fields. When those girls grow up, they are married to men of their class.

Talking of racial discrimination which the continuance of the *mui tsui* system is said to constitute, I am not sure what is really meant by it. It is meant that the system being a Chinese one, if allowed to remain, the Chinese would remain Chinese and the British British. I can only say, and I think you will all agree with me, that its abolition will not and cannot convert the two races into the same habits and thought. There can not be more prominent discrimination than what is now already in existence, namely:

The Chinese Ordinance; a Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, reserved residential areas for Europeans; Chinese offenders alone sentenced to stocks and flogging, etc. But this question should not be dragged into to-day's discussion, and I would not have mentioned it but for the amusing reference to the matter of racial discrimination by the *Daily Press*.

I see before me many of you who do not keep *mui tsui*, so that it cannot be said that the opinions which will be expressed here all come from those who are benefited by the system. It is of no material importance to me whether the system will be abolished or not. What should be considered is how far will its abolition affect the welfare of the poor, and whether its abolition alone will improve the conditions of the girls and their parents. For instance, if the Hongkong Government were to adopt to-day the same measure as was adopted by the Commissioner of Police of Canton ten years ago, there would be handed over to the Government ten to fifteen thousand girls, some very young and some marriageable. Would or could the girls be taken care of at the public's expense, or would they be all returned to their parents? And suppose many of the girls refused either to be taken over by the Government or to go back to their parents? Would the Government go to the extreme of driving away all the families possessing such girls or compulsorily dragging the girls away and housing them elsewhere? If it was feared, in the case of the proposed establishment

(Continued on Page 10.)

## ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your baggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce colic, and this medicine cannot be applied on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering, and prevent the loss of time and money. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

## SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for colic, cholera, and other ailments of the stomach and intestinal system, and it is a preparation from purest and best ingredients. A bottle will keep for many months. It is sold by all Chemists and Dispensaries.



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## SILESIAN PROBLEM.

LONDON, July 30th. Reuter learns that the Anglo-French situation is very much better. Various misunderstandings have been dispelled, and the Supreme Council will probably meet on August 4th after all.

Lord Hardinge saw Mr. Briand after the French Cabinet Council, and the position is now regarded in Paris as cleared up most satisfactorily.

LONDON, July 30th. Mr. Lloyd George, unveiling a war memorial, said it was inconceivable that France and Britain should quarrel over the interpretation of the peace they had achieved at such a tremendous cost. There had been differences recently regarding the interpretation of a section of the Treaty, but plain speaking on both sides had had excellent results. They were now on the high road to an understanding. It was arranged that the Allies should meet in a few days when it was hoped that the vexed question would be finally settled.

Britain recognised, Lord George said, that France's later sacrifices gave her special claim for consideration, but he respectfully pointed out that France's apprehensions of danger were not to deflect her from calm judgment. The sole concern of the British Empire was the attainment of immediate peace, and the peace and harsh use of their power strengthen the roots of future conflict. Hence, the whole might of the British Empire to-day was thrown into the scales of peace as it was thrown into those of war in 1914.

PARIS, July 30th. As a result of an understanding between the British and the French Governments, instructions have been sent to General Le Rond that, pending the meeting of the Supreme Council, close co-operation between the Allied troops in Upper Silesia must be observed, with a view to preventing any attempt at insurrection, whether by Poles or Germans.

BRUSSELS, July 30th. Belgium will probably be represented at the next Supreme Council. The Foreign Minister has asked Mr. Briand to include the famine in Russia and the Leipzig sentence in the agenda.

PARIS, July 31st. Lord Hardinge informed Mr. Briand that the British Government had readily agreed to Mr. Briand's proposals, and the British Ambassador in Berlin would join the French and the Italian Ambassadors in a joint declaration, with a view to informing the German Government that it must in every way facilitate the passage of Allied troops through Germany, which the situation in Upper Silesia might necessitate any moment.

Lord Curzon has proposed August 8th as the date of the meeting of the Supreme Council, as the Italian Premier is unable to arrive in France earlier. Mr. Lloyd George would attend the Council, if the French Government so desired.

The tone of the British reply is most cordial.

## TWO SINN FEINERS.

LONDON, July 30th. The Irish Master of Rolls has directed the issue of writs of attachment against General Macready, General Strickland and other officers, who disregarded an order of the Court to produce two Sinn Feiners, who were sentenced to death by Military Courts.

The Master of Rolls has decided that such courts consisting of an informal and local gathering of officers, acting summarily, had no warrant under the Restoration of Order (Ireland) Act, which bestowed powers only on properly constituted court-martials.

LONDON, July 30th. Counsel for the military authorities informed the Master of Rolls of Dublin today that he had been instructed by the Government to state that the two Sinn Feiners, mentioned this morning, will be released, pending appeal against the Master's order.

The Master of the Rolls, therefore, granted stay of execution of the writs of attachment.

## IMPERIAL AIR SERVICES.

LONDON, July 30th. The Morning Post says the Empire Conference Committee on Imperial air communications, yesterday, discussed the expert committee's report. No definite decision was reached, but probably the committee would recommend the Empire Conference to utilise the existing airships for an experimental service within certain limited zones, as, for example, Great Britain and Egypt, and Great Britain and South Africa.

LONDON, July 31st. As regards the cost of the Imperial airship services the Observer says the facts are that a financial enterprise is willing to provide the money for four years for development, on condition that the Government guarantees an annual subsidy of £300,000.

## HEAT WAVE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31st. The thermometer has recorded 90 degrees daily for a fortnight, and the temperature in the business quarter of the city has averaged over 100 degrees. Considerable suffering has been caused to the poor, and a number of deaths and cases of prostration from the heat have been reported. The beaches and parks are crowded nightly. Many wealthy businessmen are living on yachts anchored in the river, and the roofs of many apartment houses have been temporarily converted into dormitories.

## INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE HAGUE, July 31st. The Foreign Ministry announces that the Dutch Legation at Bern has sent to the Secretary General of the League of Nations the ratifications of the statute of the Permanent International Court of Justice, adding the declaration that the jurisdiction of that court as obligatory in conformity with the statute on a footing of reciprocity for five years, and for the settlement of disputes in the future in regard to which nothing has been agreed to by parties as regards any other manner of reaching a pacific solution.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

## LORD NORTHCOTE.

WASHINGTON, July 30th. A statement issued under Lord Northcliffe's authority says that, for reasons of which he is not aware, an invitation extended to him to stay at the British Embassy and attend a dinner there on July 28th was afterwards withdrawn.

The statement attributes the cancellation of the invitation to Lord Curzon. It is officially denied in London that Lord Curzon had in any way influenced the decision of Sir Auckland Geddes to cancel the function at the Embassy.

LATER. Lord Northcliffe, prior to his departure, attended a dinner given by the wife of Mr. Maclean, proprietor of the Washington Post, at which Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Denby, Senator Falk and General Pershing were among the guests.

WASHINGTON, July 30th. Lord Northcliffe has left for New York en route for Montreal and Australia.

NEW YORK, July 30th. The New York Times, in an editorial note, says "The interview with Mr. Wickham Steed, editor of the London Times, was written by a trustworthy reporter, who believes that his report of the interview is accurate, but Mr. Steed has since intimated that the interview contained matter that should not have been published. Mr. Steed had no opportunity to revise the interview. As reprinted in England in one of Lord Northcliffe's own papers, the interview was incorrectly attributed to Lord Northcliffe himself. Lord Northcliffe has not given to the New York Times, nor has the New York Times reported him as giving, any statement or conversation purported to be from King George and Mr. Lloyd George."

LONDON, July 30th. His Majesty the King's Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, has telegraphed to Lord Northcliffe that His Majesty is glad that Lord Northcliffe's message confirms the statement made on his authority by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

## PASSPORT REFORM.

BRUSSELS, July 30th. The French and Belgian Governments have decided to abolish passports between the two countries.

## M. KIM GORKI'S APPEAL.

BERNE, July 30th. As a result of Gorki's appeal for help for disease and famine-stricken Russians, the International Union for the Relief of Children, whose headquarters are in Geneva, has begun the distribution of food and clothing. Moscow appeals for contributions.

## ANARCHIST ACQUITTED.

MILAN, July 30th. The Court of Assize has acquitted the well-known anarchist Malatesta and some of his companions on a charge of fomenting an anarchist conspiracy in connection with the risings in Milan and elsewhere last year.

## FRENCH TRAIN ROBBERY.

PARIS, July 30th. A man named Cherrier has been arrested, in connection with the recent robbery on the Paris-Marseilles express, after a struggle with the police, in which two accomplices were killed and a police inspector seriously injured.

## FLIGHT TO MONT BLANC.

CHAMONIX, July 30th. The airman Durafour landed in an aeroplane on the summit of Mont Blanc.

## PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY, July 31st. A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee convened to decide the future plan of campaign, it is understood, has passed a resolution in favour of boycotting the visit of the Prince of Wales, also urging a complete boycott of foreign cloth on the lines suggested by Mr. Gandhi.

LONDON, July 30th. Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales, states that the suggestion that the Prince of Wales will not be able to stand the strain of his visit to India is absolutely unfounded, but the Prince of Wales will not accept any more private engagements until he has sailed for the East in October.

## GERMAN LOAN.

BERLIN, July 31st. The Reichsbank has arranged a loan through the Amsterdam firm of Mendelssohn and Company, bringing the total credits obtained through this firm to 250 million gold marks.

## DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 31st. The Observer says that, with a view to the necessity of counter-acting attempts to mislead American opinion on the Irish situation, it will not be surprising if Mr. Lloyd George goes to America in the next few weeks.

The Journal hopes that Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey and General Smuts will accompany him to participate in the preliminary conversations with President Harding as regards the Washington Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 30th. The date of the Disarmament Conference has been discussed by Mr. Hughes, with Sir Auckland Geddes, Baron Shidehara and the Italian Charge d'Affaires. Great Britain favours a later date than November 11th. Japan is agreeable to the earliest time to which the other Powers agree, but feels that an early date will be disadvantageous owing to the distance and the time required to prepare and forward data.

Diplomatic circles understand that French officials prefer a date near the end of the year.

## LONGWOOD BOWL.

BARRIS, July 30th. B. M. Williams beat Shimidan in the final of the Longwood Challenge Bowl. Barris, July 31st. Johnson (holder) has defeated Williams in the challenge round of the Longwood Lawn Tennis Bowl match 6-4, 6-5, 2-4, 6-6.

## "MUI TSAL"

(Continued from Page 9.)

of an industrial school or reformatory in Hongkong for the poor Chinese boys who at present hawk in the street without license and commit municipal and criminal offences. That their number would be increased by the unimpaired inflow of children from the mainland, is it not to be feared that while the number of mui tsai was reduced, the number of prostitutes would be increased? "Foster-daughters" and "adopted daughters," as you are well aware, are the designations generally used as a cloak for purchasing girls for the purpose of prostitution by special class of people. I have now laid bare all the circumstances which I have studied in relation to the subject and I will leave it to you to formulate your replies to the questions asked, and to make such suggestions as will tend effectively to prevent abuses, if abuses do exist to such an extent as require interference.

## THE HON. MR. HO. FOOK.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook said:—This matter originated with an English lady, Mrs. Hazewood, and her accusations form the materials for discussion at this meeting. It seems to me significant that none of the many officials of our Cadet Service, who have successively pursued the study of the Chinese language, manners and customs, in Canada, for long periods, have proposed the abolition or control of the mui tsai system, if that system is fraught with such abuses as are alleged. To name a few, there were Sir Henry May and Sir James Stewart Lockhart, Mr. A. W. Brewin and Mr. Cecil Clementi; there are Mr. C. McLeod, Mr. E. E. Halliday, Mr. E. D. C. Weller, Mr. S. B. C. Ross and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher. Surely, these men's experience and knowledge of the subject cannot be inferior to Mrs. Hazewood's. There are six main questions before us, and I hope you will give us the benefit of your own unbiased opinions.

Taking questions in order, Mr. Ho Fook said:—

1.—Prostitutes are mostly recruited from young girls brought up for the purpose by a special class of women commonly known as "terrace women." Unlike servant-girls, they are generally regarded as or designated "cheap daughters" and are not given mental work so as to preserve their good looks and the softness of their skin, with a view to their earning a good income in due course. In some cases, people live upon the prostitution of their own daughters. It is, however, very rare that a servant girl for the owner is generally deterred by the law which prevails both in Hongkong and in China, prohibiting the sale of girls for the purpose of prostitution.

2.—There is a vast difference between a slave and a servant girl. A slave remains such not only in his own person, but in the persons of his descendants from generation to generation without cessation, while a servant-girl becomes absolutely free upon her marriage. The system of slavery was abolished in the T'ing Dynasty.

3.—The object of acquiring servant girls is mainly to provide domestic service. When and if the master takes a servant-girl as a concubine, as happens sometimes, it is generally done with the consent of the girl herself. Very few cases have been heard of where servant-girls have been re-sold after having been dishonoured by their masters, for Chinese women and girls highly value their good name and chastity. If such a thing happens, it is unlikely that the parents of the wronged girl will remain silent with folded arms.

4.—The system of mui tsai has never been abolished in China. Some years ago, Chan King-wai, the Commissioner of Police at Canton, made an attempt towards that end, but eventually he had to drop the matter owing to the difficulties he encountered.

5.—In Hongkong, persons found guilty of ill-treating their servant-girls have, in the past, been invariably punished with imprisonment. When one's own children are guilty of naughtiness or disobedience, they are mildly chastised, and one cannot find any good reason for withholding such treatment in respect of servant-girls.

6.—Poverty being prevalent in China, many people with several children would find it difficult to feed all of them, and consequently would have to sell at least a daughter so that not only would there be one mouth less to feed, but the girl so disposed of would be saved from cold and hunger. There are others who have to sell a daughter in order to obtain the wherewithal to establish a small business, to keep the remaining members of the family from starvation. The abolition of the mui tsai system may lead to child destruction by drowning, strangulation or other means. There are several thousands of servant-girls in Hongkong and proper measures must first be taken for their care before any law is introduced—if it were ever to be introduced—to abolish the system. Besides, no good would be achieved by any prohibitive measures in Hongkong if similar measures were not adopted in China. Registration of servant-girls would necessitate periodical domiciliary visits, which would inevitably cause trouble and annoyance to the people. Why cannot we Chinese take up the matter ourselves by forming a society, with a strong committee of management, for the purpose of enlightening and educating the masses in their duty towards their servant-girls, and securing power to prosecute in cases of brutal treatment of these girls? I venture to commend this suggestion to your consideration.—(Applause.)

## A PROTRACTED DISCUSSION.

The subsequent proceedings occupied about one and a half hours. Mr. Chan Tong Yung said he kept no servant-girls in his household; it was not very profitable to do so, but many did in order to assist needy parents unable to support their off-spring. It was not right, he declared, to denounce this system, as people of feeling would not be cruel to their children. Even parents had sometimes to "shame" children for naughty behaviour. Careful investigation should be made into the system before it was suppressed as he was convinced that instances of cruelty were not frequent. The Chinese should form an association to improve the conditions of domestic servants.

Mr. Fung Yee Kai gave an instance of cruelty to a mui tsai. Having spilt some salt fish in the kitchen, through ignorance of her duties, a mui tsai, he said, was forced by her master to kneel on the floor. Every time she moved she was whipped. In the painful position she had to remain at the whim of her master. Another girl brought back from market the upper part of a duck instead of the leg as ordered. For this she was forced to kneel on an inverted chair and hold above her head a basin of water. Everytime her hands trembled and the water slopped over she was beaten.

Mr. Ho Kow Tong declared that the previous speaker was the man who should be punished for not having reported the matter to the police. This view was received with applause and it was not until the gentleman castigated had explained that the family lived in Fatsan that the meeting's desire to record its strong disapproval was appeased.

Mention of traffic in girls for sale abroad was made by a member of the audience whose remarks were not generally understood as they were made in a country dialect.

Some people bought girls to keep children company, according to Mr. Chang Wan Shan, who demanded to know why rich men, who could afford to pay all the expenses they wanted, should buy girls, unless they wished to assist needy parents. Many persons did not employ amahs because they were not always honest. A mui tsai on the other hand was a member of the household. Poor countrymen brought their children here and sold them to save them from starvation. Only rich men could afford to buy children. He would suggest that instead of the present system under which a girl did not regain her freedom until marriage, arrangements should be made whereby the contract respecting a mui tsai could be converted into a mortgage and be redeemable by the parents after a certain period.

Speaking against the mui tsai system, Mr. Yung Seng Chun declared that Mr. Yung Seng Chun bought as servant-girls were brought up for prostitution. Some had masters, even, sold them to brothels to become prostitutes. The majority of mui tsai were not educated. Should they be guilty of misconduct they then lost all hope of marriage. In any event, rich men could afford to buy children. He would suggest that instead of the present system under which a girl did not regain her freedom until marriage, arrangements should be made whereby the contract respecting a mui tsai could be converted into a mortgage and be redeemable by the parents after a certain period.

After several more speakers had addressed the meeting for and against the system, the Chairman declared that if the mui tsai system were suppressed, the concubine system would also have to be suppressed in order to secure equality. He denied by way of reply to a previous speaker, that the agitation for abolition originated with Hongkong Europeans, and attributed it to Mrs. Hazewood. It was pointed out that there were many humane people who reported ill-treatment to the local authorities who were very accessible.

different from those of former times when they were taken because their parents had committed crime. If a girl were ill-treated she had only to go to the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and make a complaint. Giving several instances to illustrate his assertion, the speaker declared that servant-girls could be ill-treated. "Obeying my orders," he said, "I can make her lose all her freedom. I can make her work at all hours of the day and night. I can make her fan me—do anything I like. The prostitute has a worse name than the servant-girl but the prostitute lives in better circumstances." Where a servant-girl was presented to another master as a concubine she had a very unhappy time, continued the speaker, if the principal wife was annoyed at the addition to the family. In some cases girls were given education at the expense of their masters, but this was very infrequent. In other cases girls were bought ostensibly for adoption but were soon treated as servant-girls. In this century such a practice should not exist.—(Applause.) Those members of the meeting attempting to defend the practice would fail. It did not fail now then they would fail some day.

Regarding the statement that children were bought in order to relieve needy parents of a burden, the speaker queried the sincerity of this claim and expressed the opinion that the real intention was to make them servant-girls subject to the absolute will of their masters. The purchase of children was not the way to assist destitute parents. The way to do that was to establish homes and form a relief association for the sole purpose of lending money to the needy. This was the radical solution of the problem. In conclusion he hoped the Chairman would take a broad view of the matter and take steps to restrict the system—it was a practice that should not exist.—(Applause.)

Several subsequent speakers made reference to principles of humanity, urging that the system should be abolished if ill-treatment were proved. One speaker condemned the system and asked the Chairman to have the matter raised in the Legislative Council so that it might be completely suppressed. Another speaker said most of the prostitutes were originally mui tsai.

After several more speakers had addressed the meeting for and against the system, the Chairman declared that if the mui tsai system were suppressed, the concubine system would also have to be suppressed in order to secure equality. He denied by way of reply to a previous speaker, that the agitation for abolition originated with Hongkong Europeans, and attributed it to Mrs. Hazewood. It was pointed out that there were many humane people who reported ill-treatment to the local authorities who were very accessible.

One member of the audience declared that it was futile to ask—as one of the questions before the meeting did—whether servant-girls were brought up to become prostitutes as the masters concerned were not likely to admit that. Was it right to kidnap, was it right to sell girls? he demanded, adding "Of course not. If people did not do it, there would be no need for a law."

Yet another speaker declared that the question was whether the keeping of servant-girls was beneficial or harmful to the Chinese. If harmful they should let their best to do away with it. There were good points in the system, but most of the speakers had dwelt on the bad ones. Personally he favoured the system because he felt the good outweighed the evil.

In vehement defence of the system, a speaker, who addressed the meeting with great animation and much gestulation, declared that they should not stop people from giving birth to children and demanded to know, "Do you suggest drowning them or killing them?" Would they guarantee to keep all the servant girls if the present system were abolished? In answer to an interruption he declared that the abolition of the system included, could stop him from saying what he thought.

A member of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. pointed out that the British Government had voted £20,000,000 towards freeing the black slaves in America.

## THE RESOLUTIONS.

The CHAIRMAN then put the questions before the meeting. By show of hands the assembly declared, unanimously, that

- (1.) servant girls are not brought up for prostitution;
- (2.) with two dissentients, that
- (3.) servant girls are not slaves; unanimously, that
- (3.) servant girls are not kept for sexual purposes by their masters; with eight dissentients, that
- (4.) the Chinese Government has passed no law to abolish the practice; and, with one dissentient, that
- (5.) owners cannot ill-treat them as they please.

In putting the resolutions, the CHAIRMAN interspersed two or three lengthy speeches and became involved in argument with some members of the audience.

After another half-hour of desultory discussion a further resolution was put, and carried unanimously, to the effect that steps be taken to establish a society for the prevention of cruelty to mui tsai, on the lines of the society recently established, at the instance of the European community, for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The proceedings then terminated and the audience for the evening theatrical performance began to assemble.

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## HERE SEE OURSELVES.

## A VILLAGE EDITOR.

In the *Manchester Guardian* Neville Cardus writes—

The editor of the "Shastbury Freeman" was never known at any moment of his waking life to forget that he, and nobody else in the world, was the "Shastbury Freeman's" editor. That fact in his consciousness served for his cue, so to speak, in what he himself would call the theatre of his existence, prompting his exits and his entrances. Nobody in Shastbury claimed that they had ever found him off his guard. He was the editor of the "Shastbury Freeman" even if you happened to come on him suddenly from an unusual point of vantage. Say you "discovered" him at home at breakfast perhaps in the heart of a completely domestic undertaking, such as lifting up the lid of the kettle to prevent it from boiling over and spilling the fender—well, he would do, or rather perform, the act just as a condescension from the life editorial. There was in it no suggestion of a deviation from the right and proper tenor of his existence. Bishops have on occasion been known to shovel in coals, but have looked like bishops all the time. Mr. Gladstone was as wholly Mr. Gladstone when chopping down trees at Hawarden as when he was in the heat of a peroration in the House. So was it with the editor of the "Shastbury Freeman." There were many portraits of him in his home, taken at divers periods of his life. They were all the same—sensational, a stately personage in a morning coat, holding in the right hand a roll of manuscript. Nobody ever saw a portrait of W. G. Grace, not even as a young man, which did not show a great beard, and nobody ever saw a portrait of the "Shastbury Freeman's" editor which did not show a morning coat and a roll of manuscript.

The "Shastbury Freeman" was the knife with which he opened his oyster of a universe. An aged publication it was, crusted and mellow. Under the ornamental "Old English" type of its name at the top of the front page was the legend "Circulating in Oakham, Combe, Exford, Diddecut, and Mowsey." What music of rustic England in those names! Is there a finer melody than this in Milton's "Monsieur, and Quilch, and Melind, And Sopha (thought Ophir)!" Bouquet of the county pervaded its spacious pages. To behold it was to have the imagination playing at once with pictures of quiet villages in yellow sunshine, and stately mansions, and lawns with the scented meadows and the downy trees beyond. Country through and through. They read the "Freeman" in low-voiced tones, but, more of moment, they read it in sleep, glancing drawing-rooms when

morning was decently advanced. The gentry of this garden of England, the oldest families going, pondered the leaders, "three-deckers" every time, and full of sonorous "we venture to assert." And the gentry said it was good, and the substance of the leaders entered imperceptibly into the conversation. "What view does the 'Freeman' take of the situation?" would ask one scion of another. "Gloomy, very gloomy!"

Rightly the editor of the "Shastbury Freeman" was proud of his leaders. He had a fine scorn for those of his contemporaries who depended on a political organisation or some syndicated place in London to control and express political policy. He wrote the "Freeman's" leading articles himself: with the sweat of his brow he wrote them. And you had not only his word for it but the word of all Shastbury. It was, in fact, a matter to be established by the mere business of keeping open your eyes week by week. On each Wednesday, at one o'clock precisely, the first impressions of the "Freeman's" leading article entered the great man's mind and you could see them coming, shadows not bigger than a man's hat on the wide horizon of his mind. But they were there, each moment advancing, deepening, widening. He would be at lunch in Shastbury's cafe, and in public view would he give himself up to abstraction. On each Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock precisely, the editor of the "Shastbury Freeman" would leave the cafe, a man with a weight very definitely on his mind. And on that same evening a light in the "Freeman's" building burned steadily into the summer night. The word was in the process of being pronounced, the link of inexorable logic was at the forge. And if you waited long enough you would see the man come again into the common world, and into the cool night with his pronouncement delivered, with the weight gone from his mind. A few slight misgivings may still remain with him. "Perhaps I have written strongly," he might say; "but we must face the facts."

He did not try to persuade you that he sent his weekly word without some acquaintance with travail. He was proud to think that his existence had in it something of martyrdom. "It is a strain," he would admit, discussing his weekly performance. (With him it was always "a performance," the good Johnstonean that he was.) And in this mood it was his wont to recollect the self-confessed martyrdom which was endured by Sainte-Beuve over the "Causeries du Lundi." "I can appreciate it," he would remark; "thoroughly!" He weekly made himself responsible for the "Freeman" in its entirety, save the opinions in correspondence to the editor. It is my custom to consider personally every proof that is drawn "was one of his familiar announcements, which

## BRIGHTER LONDON

## SUPPER DRINKS.

## NEW RULES FORMULATED

There is to be a further delay in the relaxation of licensing restrictions. The chairman of the Liquor Control Board, Sir John Baird, explained that this is to give the committee which has been set up to consider licensing legislation time to get to work. He hopes that a definite announcement of extension of hours may be made in a week's time.

The Liquor Control Board met and approved a series of relaxations, including an extension of hours, which it was hoped would do away with the complaint, recognised by the Board as legitimate, that London is being made a dull city because intoxicants cannot be served with meals after 10 p.m. New rules covering this matter have been framed, applicable to hotels, restaurants, and clubs.

It was pointed out that the Government are bound by promise to grant relaxations, and the fact that the Board has approved a scheme is a notable advance towards the freedom of the citizens.

The creation of the Parliamentary Committee, however, provides another reason for delay in issuing the order approved by the Board. This Committee, which has not yet held its first meeting, has been appointed with the object of securing agreement as to licensing regulations, and the creation, if possible, of an agreed licensing Bill.

## A PAINFUL ENEMY.

## Rheumatism is a Blood-poison

Until not long ago, doctors as well as patients thought rheumatism was due to damp and cold. You need fear neither of them if you are not carrying rheumatism poison about with you in your blood. It is an acid which only finds its way into imperfect blood, and is the worst enemy you can have. This acid in the blood has an irritating effect almost like vinegar dropped into a wound. The blood carries it to the muscles, and their tender surfaces are tormented by it, especially during changeable weather, making the sufferer think that damp is the cause. It is only part of the cause. Sometimes the acid concentrates in the joints, and we grow stiff. The first sign is cracking sounds in the joints.

But it can all be cured, for Dr. Williams' pink pills, by improving the quality of the blood, enable the system to throw off the rheumatic poison. Enriching and purifying the blood as they do, Dr. Williams' pink pills have proved successful in thousands of cases of rheumatism, even in its worst stages, and they have been equally helpful as a remedy for scurvy, lumbago and neuritis.

If you are troubled with any form of ill-health due to impure or debilitated blood now is the time to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. Get a supply from your dealer, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66, Broadway, New York, N.Y. Price \$1.00 per bottle, \$3.00 for 6 bottles, post free. For men and women too.

concluded with a joke—his only joke—"excepting the proofs of the advertisement columns!" Thus at one moment he was formulating and articulating Shastbury's political philosophy and at another casting an eagle eye over the fashionable intelligence of the locality and seeing that the name of Mrs. Pryce-Jones was not spelt abominably with an "i."

From these labours he turned for relaxation to the arts. From time to time he contributed to the "Freeman" a "causerie" on literature. It has moreover, been known for him to visit the September music festival in the cathedral city adjoining the shire and to refer from that place to Bach as "the Leipzig Cantor." He would discuss, under the heading "From my Bookshelf" Addison and Steele, and describe them as "fathers" of the English novel. And he wrote of "the organ tone of Milton." Reviewing a current publication, he sometimes had an enthusiasm and affirmed that the book was one which once picked up could not be laid down until the end was reached. But he was suspicious of fiction since George Eliot, and on one memorable day concluded a review of a modern novel in these words: "No, as Jeffrey (or was it Brougham?) remarked of 'Hyperion,' 'This will never do.' The author has his parts, true; but the multiplicity of his production is not by force of potent individuality knit into that positive unity without which no writing can hope to escape a merely transitory existence." The grand manner, the judicial cadence! His favourite author, though, was Dickens, and he never tired of the passage in "Pickwick" wherein Mr. Pott, editor of the *Bathurst Gazette*, reads to Mr. Pickwick a few of the leaders he wrote in "Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-eight" upon the Buff job of appointing a new fellow to the trusteeship of a lunatic asylum. "A causerie on doubts," would the editor of the "Shastbury Freeman" observe, but it has its abstractum of truth.

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REGISTERED AND PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The General Post Office will be open on Monday, the 1st August, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only. There will be one delivery of Ordinary and Registered correspondence and one collection of letters from India and Ceylon on Monday, the 1st August. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed. The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. with exception of Kowloon Office, which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only and Sheung Wan Branch Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

## INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
Shanghai	Soochow
LONDON (Parcels 15th June)	Keemun
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.	
Calcutta and Straits	Nagano Maru
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.	
Straits	Witani Maru
Japan and Shanghai	Yokohama Maru

## OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Time
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.		
Dairen, Japan, Honolulu, "United States," Central & South America & "EUROPE" via SAN FRANCISCO.	Peris Maru	9 a.m.
Registration 8.30 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.	Keemun	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		
Shanghai, North China, Dairen, Japan, "Canada," "United States," Central & South America & "EUROPE" via VICTORIA, B.C. Registration 8.45 a.m.		
Letters 9.30 a.m.		
Shanghai and North China	Shanghai	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Shanghai	11 a.m.
Straits and "Bangkok"	Shanghai	11 a.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Shanghai	11 a.m.
Philippine Islands	Shanghai	11 a.m.
Wahaiwei, Chongqing and Hienan	Shanghai	11 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.		
Swatow, "Shanghai" and "North China"	Chongqing	11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN	Kuansan	3 p.m.
Straits and "Bangkok"	Lake Fielding	2 p.m.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.		
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kailong	8 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Soochow	11 a.m.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.		
Swatow, Shanghai and "North China"	Wahaiwei	10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, "Canada," "United States," Central & South America, & "EUROPE" via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.45 a.m.		
Letters 10.30 a.m.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Nile	1 p.m.
Philippine Islands	Hailong	1 p.m.
Japan, Canada, United States, Central & South America, and "EUROPE" via VICTORIA, B.C. Registration 1.45 p.m.	Loongang	3 p.m.
Letters 2.30 p.m.		
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.		
Shanghai and North China	Suiyang	3 p.m.
Shanghai and "North China"	Ichang	3 p.m.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.		
Shanghai and North China	Shanghai	11 a.m.
Sandakan	Hinam	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong	1 p.m.

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

The N. Y. K. S. S. "Yokohama Maru" (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on July 24 and is expected here on Aug. 3.

The N. Y. K. S. S. "Hakodate Maru" (Colombo Line) left Kobe for this port via Osaka and Moji on July 20 and is expected here on Aug. 6.

The N. Y. K. S. S. "Hakata Maru" (Bosporus Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on 21 July and is expected here on Aug. 7.

For the transportation of this year's cereals from Portland to England, estimated at 2,000,000 tons, Japanese ships are now attracting inquiries. Transportation begins in August. The Mitsui Shipping Department, Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, and Kokuai Kisen Kaisha seem to have already concluded agreements regarding the charter of ships of 8,000 tons to 9,000 tons. More than twenty ships have already been contracted for. The freight rate, however, is quoted at only 50s. to 60s. owing to the excess of bottoms.

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## A WOMAN'S DILEMMA

When the s.s. "Suian" arrived from Macao last night, revenue officers searching the vessel for contraband, found 1,600 dutiable cigarettes in the luggage of a Chinese passenger who was this morning fined \$60 by Magistrate Lindell.

A woman who was found carrying 2,000 dutiable cigarettes on the Praya yesterday, told the Magistrate that she was a seamstress on the wharf. A stranger engaged her to take the cigarettes to a certain shop; but when she attempted to deliver them, the shop people would not take charge of them. She was unfixed what to do with the parcels when the police arrested her. She was fined \$35.

Another woman who had in her possession 800 cigarettes on which duty had not been paid, had no excuse to give, and was fined \$20. In every instance the cigarettes were confiscated.

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